

Discrimination - 1919.

# Hotels Of Waterbury, Ct., Refuse To Accommodate Negro Delegates To Knights Of Pythias Convention; Demosthenes Of Racial Rights, W. Ashbie Hawkins, Supreme Chancellor, Flays Stand Taken By Whites Of The Town

*The Daily Herald*  
Some Subterfuges Used by Hotel Keepers.

Waterbury, Conn., July 22.—The 33rd annual convention of the grand lodge and grand court of the New England Knights of Pythias, Eastern and Western Hemisphere, was held at Temple hall under the auspices of Union lodge, No. 5, Knights of Pythias, of Waterbury. The convention which started Sunday and ended today, was a great success, according to delegates.

Mayor William H. Sandland yesterday addressed the convention and welcomed the delegates to the city. W. Ashbie Hawkins Denounces Discrimination.

Supreme Chancellor W. Ashbie Hawkins of Baltimore, addressed the convention yesterday and attacked some of the hotels of Waterbury for refusing to accommodate the delegates to the convention. Mr. Hawkins was indignant at what he termed "race prejudice" and said that it was the first time he had ever heard of one of the larger cities of New England refusing accommodations while attending a convention. There are about 200 delegates in the city and all had to accept the hospitality of their friends and accept sleeping quarters here in 35 years.

The parade which was held at 3 p. m. beginning at Temple Hall and extending through the principal streets, to accept the hospitality of their friends and accept sleeping quarters here in 35 years.

At the homes of brother lodge members in this city. It was said that the colored country club of West Chester was one of the most popular places for the delegates during the past two days.

The officers for the ensuing year

were elected as follows: Grand Chancellor, J. T. Montoqué, Hartford; grand vice chancellor, J. H. Walden, Boston; grand prelate, C. L. Perry, Plymouth, Mass.; grand keeper of records and seals, Miles Gordon, Springfield; grand master of finance, Willim H. Martin, Springfield; grand master of exchequer, T. G. Schuyler, Boston.

## NEGRO WINS VERDICT IN DISCRIMINATION CASE

*The Freeman*  
7-29-19  
Special to the Freeman

Holding that a colored citizen has the right to sit in any part of the theatre to which the admission price entitles him, a jury last week returned a verdict of \$200 damages for S. S. More, colored, against the Pantages Theater Co.

The judgement is of widespread importance, for it means that colored people cannot be segregated from whites in any place of public amusement in the state of Washington.

The jury deliberated only an hour and a half Monday evening before determining the verdict which was rendered, sealed.

## NEGROES PROTEST ON DISCRIMINATION

*The New York Age*  
LINCOLN ILL EVE STAR

Bloomington negroes, some of them are protesting against the "Jim Crow" arrangements for bathing at the Miller park beach. They claim that they nor their children are allowed to bathe together at the main park beach and that the place arranged for them on the other side of the lake is inadequate for their needs. Their protest has been received by the park board and the reply seems to be that the negro bathing section of the beach will be improved by the city, but no change is offered in the situation. The same question has been brought up in Springfield at the old Bunn Park bathing beach and has been brought up elsewhere alleging discrimination here similar to that in the south. However, thus far all attempts to enforce a commingling of the white and black races in social matters, etc., have proved without avail and evidently will prove of no avail in the future.

**BILL WOULD BAR NEGROES FROM THE ARMY AND NAVY**  
Washington, August 8.—Negroes would be prohibited from enlisting in the army and navy under a bill introduced today by Representative Carraway, Democrat, Arkansas. The measure also would provide for the discharge within sixty days of all Negroes now in the service and prohibit any from receiving appointments to the naval and military academies.

Another bill by Mr. Carraway would prohibit intermarriage of whites and Negroes in the District of Columbia.

## WHITES NOT TO BE MIXED WITH BLACKS IN PRISON

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER

AUGUST 9, 1919  
**Prisoners In Camp 10 Continue In Separate Houses.**

Contrary to reports, negro and white prisoners at Camp Zachary Taylor are not to be quartered together under the order for consolidation of the two camp guardhouses. Work looking toward merging of the two guardhouses now is under way.

The thirty-two negro prisoners now confined in Camp Guardhouse No. 2, in Building C-24, are to be confined in Building H-61, which is being fitted up for their occupancy. The thirty-seven white prisoners are confined in the adjoining building.

Both buildings are surrounded by a barbed-wire fence fifteen feet high, which is to be provided with 200-watt electric lights, placed fifty feet apart. Two watch towers are being built.

## CAFE WAITERS QUIT BECAUSE OF SEGREGATION

*The New York Age*  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Robert A. Thompson of Westfield, N. J., a dental student of Howard University, resigned as a waiter last Thursday at the Library of Congress Cafe because means of "segregation" were being instituted by the proprietress. Up to this time no color line had been drawn and this action was taken after a consultation had been held by the proprietress of the cafe with her employees, at which time she tried to seek a solution to the problem that, "the presence of colored guests was affecting the progress of her business."

She informed the employees that if they wanted to make their jobs secure, they would have to "co-operate" with her and offer some solution to her problem. Just what could be done she didn't know, but felt sure that her employees could do something toward helping her.

The result was that two of the employees, waitresses who no doubt thought that the above cafe was the only place they could earn a dollar, "suggested" a

separate or reserved section in the dining room for colored people. The young men protested and declared the acts of the waitresses not only a disgrace upon themselves, but on the entire race, and resigned as waiters the day segregation was started.

The matter has been reported to the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and it is hoped that a thorough investigation will be carried on. Both of the young men are commended for their stand.

## RAILWAY MUST PAY DAMAGES

**Refused to Admit Willard Smith and Company to Its Dancing Pavilion.**

## \$100 JUDGMENT RENDERED

**After Deciding in Favor of Willard Smith Another Jury Non-suits Case of Henry T. Johnson on Ground that Action Was Not Brought in Good Faith.**

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

AUBURN, N. Y.—Willard A. Smith has been awarded \$100 damages by a jury in the Supreme Court against the Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railway Company based on the refusal of the company to sell tickets to colored people for the dancing pavilion.

After deliberating an hour the jury reached a verdict, deciding that the plaintiff had been unjustly discriminated against on account of color, awarding him judgment for \$100.

According to the testimony, Willard Smith, in company with a lady friend, applied for tickets for the dancing floor at Lakeside Park during the summer of 1914, and were denied admittance because of their racial identity, which is in conflict with the laws of the State.

On the same day Willard Smith was awarded damages against the Auburn and Syracuse Electric Railway Company a jury in another case involving the same issues of civil rights brought in a verdict of no cause of action, Henry T. Johnson being the plaintiff.

In the second case it was pointed out

that Johnson went to the dance pavilion to purchase a ticket without being accompanied by a lady, and the defense charged that his attempt to purchase a ticket was not in good faith.

The first case brought against the railroad company by a Negro was that of Carroll Johnson, who was awarded \$350 damages. The case was appealed and the Court of Appeals a few months ago handed down an opinion holding that the plaintiff had been discriminated against and that the judgment should stand.

## "HIP, HIP, HOORAY" FOR DOVER FOLK

*The Cleveland Advocate*

DOVER, O., Aug. 27.—The Dover school board has discontinued the Colored school in West Front street and colored boys and girls of school age will mingle with white children in the Dover public schools when school opens September 2.

The Colored school was discontinued because the Colored population of Dover has refused to patronize the school. They insist on attending the regular schools and mingling with the white pupils.

Last winter the attendance at the Colored school was ridiculously low and the truancy laws could not be enforced against the children because under Ohio school laws they cannot be compelled to attend separate schools.

It was pointed out to the Colored parents that it would be best for them to patronize the separate school as their children would not run the risk of humiliating treatment at the hands of white pupils and that the school maintained for them was of a high standard, but all of these arguments failed to impress the Colored parents.

The lease on the school room in West Front street expires this fall and the school board decided the best way out of the situation was to abandon the school. As a result every school in the city will have Colored pupils.

The school board's decision came after it had wrestled all last winter with the boycott by Colored people of the Colored public school.

## THE GIRL SCOUTS FAVORS NO COLOR

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 4.—The Girl Scouts being a thoroughly democratic and American organization, it favors neither color nor creed. Owing to this advantage the number of Negro Girl Scouts is on the increase, showing a splendid roll to date. Nearly 150 have enrolled under leadership especially chosen. The roster shows that the Euclid Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church has 20 scouts, under Jessie Blair, captain.

As a mark of force of the new movement in the education of girls, a glance at the July report from National Girl Scout headquarters, just received here, shows that during last month 258 girls, new scouts, have been added to the national roll, and this does not include the unregistered scout girls.

## WAR DEPT. PROBES FT. SHERIDAN CONDITION

The mistreatment of girls employed at Fort Sheridan, referred to the war department by the Chicago Urban League, is receiving official notice. Secretary of War Newton D. Baker has announced his intention of making a thorough investigation of this complaint through the office of the inspector general and take such disciplinary action as the findings warrant. It was discovered that General Hospital No. 28, Fort Sheridan, in which the girls were working when one was slapped by a kitchen police and others cursed and abused by white soldiers who threatened to "run all niggers away from Fort Sheridan," has been inspected several times within the past two months, which indicates that the war department has been cognizant of mismanagement.

Col. Maddox, in charge, condoned the action of this white soldier and said that he was justified in slapping the girl. His surprise was that the soldier did not do more.

## SACRAMENTO CAL UNION DECEMBER 4, 1919

## No Color Line for Negroes in Schools

Telegrams from all sections of the state are being received by Job Wood Jr., deputy state superintendent of public instruction, relative to his stand regarding the refusal of white girl graduates at the Callexico high school to sit on the same platform with a colored girl who leads all her classmates in their studies.

Wood replied to the board of trustees that unless the colored genius was allowed on the platform the graduation exercises could not be held.

Will C. Wood, state superintendent of public instruction, said yesterday that the law provides separate schools only for Indians, Chinese and Mongolians, and that the exercises could be held even if the colored graduate were the only student on the platform.

Meantime branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have been sending in commendatory telegrams.

## Troubles Of Their Own The French Lick, Ind., Citizens Ha Troubles of Their Own—Atter to Boycott a Store Which Se to Be Prejudiced.

This week our attention was called to an article that appeared in the French Lick paper. It seems that

the owner of a prominent store who had enjoyed the patronage of a majority of the Colored people of French Lick was alleged to have made some remarks regarding his Colored patrons. The result was that the Colored people rose in one accord and attempted to boycott the store. The proprietor responded with a well-written article in the daily paper denying that he had been discourteous to Colored people and defying any one who made such a statement. If the words as quoted by the Colored patrons were true when this merchant did not deserve the patronage of her patrons. On the other hand, if the Colored patrons were wrong, then they owe it to this merchant to continue their patronage. The lesson to be learned by all is that it is hoped that the citizens of French Lick will ever be on the alert to resent the least insult to their race. They should carry out the same program in other affairs that affect the Race that are more important than this affair. They should stand together and demand recognition. If in the motion picture houses they are discriminated against stay away and make an attempt to organize one of your own. The writer remembers that many months ago, while in West Baden a Y. M. C. A. Secretary went over to the West Baden Hotel to get a glass of mineral water. At first he was refused. He carried this direct to Col. Bliss, and it was found that Col. Bliss was not aware of the discrimination and immediately stopped it. The writer had a similar experience with the Military Police and he took the matter up with Col. Bliss. The results were that the matters were adjusted. We praise the stand taken by the citizens of French Lick, but we admonish them also to apply this rule wherever there is the least discrimination. If you have money to spend the white man will do most anything rather than to lose your patronage.

ELBEE.

## Racial Equality Asked And Lynching Scored By Congregationalists

Grand Rapids, Mich., October 27.—Resolutions denouncing lynch law and asking for the negro racial equality and "full political rights guaranteed by the constitution to every citizen," were adopted today at the biennial convention here of the national council of the Congregational church.

The resolutions were introduced by Rev. F. C. McMillan, of Chicago, following statements on the floor of the convention that service in a local cafeteria had been denied Rev. W. N. Deberry, negro, second assistant moderator of the national council. The resolutions also asked equal pay for equal service for the races.

## News Of The

## Nation's Capital

*The Daily Herald*  
10-29-19  
"Race Problem" Titled At New Angle

As an illustration that the Negro is not the only race to feel the blight

ing hand of proscription, an indignant protest has been filed with the

Board of Education by a committee

from the Junior Order of United

American Mechanics against the ap

pointment of Yung Kwai, a young

Chinese, who has been named as cap

tain of a company of cadets at the

Central High School. Kwai is the

son of the counsellor of the Chinese

legation and is a young man of un

usual intellectual qualifications. In

quiry is being made into the

of Kwai as an American citizen, and

Dr. Van Schaick, president of the

Board, has the matter under investi

gation. He feels no alarm over the

honor bestowed upon this "Child of

the Sun," and gives it as his personal

opinion that if the children of foreign

ers are admitted to the public schools

he did not see how they could be bar

red from certain school activities.

Thus the inevitable "race problem"

appears at many angles in the land

of democracy and freedom.

William H. Tucker, an enterpris

ing colored real estate dealer, has

purchased the handsome property at 1344 R street and has converted it into three cosy apartments, one of which he will occupy as a residence, with office room in the basement.

Miss Marie C. James, assistant director of music in the schools, has converted her commodious home at 944

T street into three apartments. Other

thrifty colored citizens are contem

plating turning their good-sized

houses into "flats," this proving to

be more profitable and more satisfac

tory from every point of view than

taking in "roomers"—an industry in

digenous to old-time Washington.

N. A. A. C. P.

*The Daily Herald*  
Protest Jim Crowing In Congress

al Library.

*Herald*  
12-3-19

The National Association for The

Advancement of Colored People, 70

Fifth Avenue, New York, today made

public an emphatic protest sent to

President Wilson against race segre

gation in the Congressional Library

in Washington.

The protest asserts that colored

people have been excluded from the

public restaurant of the Library and

that colored employees have been

segregated in the lunch room.

"We desire most emphatically to

protest," says the letter to President

Wilson, "against the policy adopted

by those in charge of the Congress

ional Library of denying to colored

people of Washington and of the

country in general the use of the res

taurant maintained by federal taxes

for the general public."

The letter is signed by James Wel

don Johnson, Field Secretary of the

Association.

## WE COVER

The Chicago Tribune Department

The Good Fellow department of the Chicago Tribune was swamped with applications for Christmas cheer from Chicago's poor. An appeal for competent help to assist in investigating the cases was sent to the Juvenile Court Saturday morning, Dec. 21. The probation officers were asked to help Saturday afternoon and Sunday. Mesdames Jessie Thomas and Alberta M. Smith, two of the most competent social workers in the city, responded to the appeal. They went to Room 1106 and asked for Miss Haines, who has charge of the Tribune Good Fellow work. While waiting to see Miss Haines they were cheerfully greeted by Joel D. Hunter (white), assistant superintendent of the United Charities and a former chief probation officer of the Juvenile Court, who volunteered to arrange for them an immediate interview with Miss Haines. Soon Mr. Hunter returned to them in a confused and embarrassed manner and apologetically said: "The same old condition exists. I have just spoken to a Tribune reporter and they refuse to have you help out. I am very sorry, but some of the girls of the Tribune are 'fussy' and will not have it."

Surprised and humiliated, the two women turned away wondering if the spirit of the Good Fellow could find an abiding place in such a vitiated atmosphere that breathes only prejudice and discrimination in the Tribune building.

## A NEW RACE BILL

TOPEKA KAN JOURNAL  
JANUARY 23, 1919  
Whitney Would Keep Whites and Negroes in Same School.

Measure Looks Like Whip To Force Thru Sparks Plan.

If white and negro school children attend the same schools in cities of the second class there is no reason why they also should not be compelled to do so in cities of the first class, according to a bill introduced in the senate today by Senator Whitney providing for the appeal of section 9108 of the general statutes which permits all cities of the first class to maintain separate grade schools for negro pupils and also permits Kansas City, Kan., to maintain separate high schools for them.

The bill is looked upon as a whip which Senator Sparks, of Galena, hopes to use in getting thru his bill providing for the establishment of separate schools for negroes in second class cities.

When asked about the matter following the introduction of Whitney's bill, Sparks said:

"Well, I don't see where the occasion arises that calls for a distinction being made in regard to cities of the first class. Certainly their white pupils

are no better than are the white pupils of the smaller cities, and I do not believe their negro pupils are any worse."

### Separate Schools in K. C.

Under the present law Kansas City, Kan., is the only city in the state that can maintain separate high schools for negroes, but every first class city in the state has the power to establish and maintain separate grade schools if it so desires. The bill introduced today would do away with all this and would make the open school universal thruout the state.

In contrast to the Whitney bill, a bill introduced by Senator Sparks early in the session would permit any second class city in Kansas to establish separate colored school whenever its board of education saw fit. This bill is the only pet Senator Sparks harbors and he recently made the assertion that he came to the senate for the sole purpose of giving it his attention and trying to get it thru the legislature. Two years ago Sparks was a member of the house of representatives and a similar measure was passed by the house but was killed by the senate when Governor Capper let it be known he would veto it if it were passed. Capper has recently sent out a protest against the passage of the Sparks bill at this session and a copy of the protest has been placed in the hands of every member of the legislature.

### Fourteen New Bills.

A total of fourteen new bills were introduced during the afternoon session. One by Plumb provides funds for the operation of the state board of chiropractic examiners and another far reaching bill by Whitney provides that in every city, town or place in Kansas where one or more elevators are located there shall be a supervising inspector and a weighmaster, whose duties shall be to see that there is uniformity in the matter of inspecting and weighing all grains. The Whitney bill provides that these supervising inspectors and weighmasters shall be appointed by the governor upon recommendation of the chief grain inspector.

A bill by Carroll authorizes the superintendent to appoint a corps of special assistants and fixes the following salaries for the insurance department: Superintendent, \$4,000 a year; assistant superintendent, \$3,000; special assistant superintendent, \$2,000; chief clerk, \$1,800; insurance actuary, \$3,600; claim adjuster, \$2,400; grading engineer, \$3,000; rate auditor and field inspector, \$2,400.

MEMPHIS TENN PRESS

## NEGROES ARE GIVEN GALLERY AT LYCEUM

Beginning today, the management of Loew's Lyceum theater will set aside the entire gallery for the use of negro patrons of the theater only. All seats in the gallery will be on sale for 10 cents, including war tax.

# Geary Vexed When His Equal Rights Bill Fails to Pass

By L. R. GOSHORN

(Special From The

HARRISBURG, May 14.—The Geary "equal rights" bill, requiring impartial treatment for Negroes in hotels, restaurants and theaters, was defeated by the House today. The vote was 89 to 45, the measure receiving 15 less affirmative votes than the necessary constitutional majority.

The author, Representative Thomas P. Geary, of Pittsburg, created something of a scene in the House when he dramatically declared that he was being double-crossed by the Republican State leaders, whom, he said, had promised him support on the bill.

When the bill was called before the House Representatives Pidgeon and Miller of Clearfield moved that it be placed on the postponed calendar. Although the affirmative vote seemed to be the majority, Speaker Spangler ruled that the motion was lost.

Geary announced that he had been told the Republican leaders of the House would support the measure. He said the notion to pickle the bill convinced him that this support had vanished.

"Somebody," said Geary, "is trying to pass the buck, but they cannot do that on me. I am going to put this House on record. We will let the Negroes of the State know who their friends are. We are not going to kill this bill in committee."

Representative Norton of Berks, has in "Equal Rights" bill before the House containing provisions similar to those of the measure defeated today. Recently a delegation of prominent Negroes came to Harrisburg to urge the justice of their claim upon the Governor. Mr. Sprout was absent.

## Pupils Walk Out When Court Makes Decision

Gallipolis, O., Jan. 10.—White students walked out of the city schools when the common pleas court decided that there could be no restrictions placed on the schools regarding the color of people who attended. The effort was being made by certain citizens to exclude dark faces from the student body, but the courts refused to uphold the evil practice. The white students who walked out are children whose parents are employed in the local factories.

PHILADELPHIA BLUNDERS  
News has come to us that Principal J. R. Paul Brock, of the Thomas Durham Public School has resigned, after seven years of service. He goes to become principal of the Indiana Avenue School, in Atlantic City.

To say we regret the loss of a man like Mr. Brock is to put it mildly. For Philadelphia has few such men, and none to lose. We have not consulted Mr. Brock about his leaving and he has not taken us or the public into his confidence enough to let us know the cause. At first thought we can not conceive of a first-class city like Philadelphia losing a good man to a third-class city like Atlantic City, whether it be a good teacher, or a good baseball player. It is not the natural course of things. When it does happen, it means either, the big city was caught napping by its smaller and weaker rival, or the man in question was going backward. Men with such splendid intellect, and equally splendid training, in the vigor of youth, as Mr. Brock, do not go backward so early in their career.

We suspect that the trouble is not with Brock, but the Philadelphia school system. And here is the trouble as we interpret it: Brock is well trained, progressive, ambitious to succeed in his profession. He came into the Philadelphia system at the most critical time. He was the answer to the challenge of the editor of the Recorder and others to the Philadelphia Board to put in the colored neighborhood a well-equipped school, "with a principal we can all be proud of," and a good corps of teachers, and we will send our children to him for the reason that he and his school will represent to us higher efficiency than the average public school. Brock came, and Brock "made good." Many who did not agree with him were willing to give him their support. Now he leaves us.

We suspect he gets better pay in Atlantic City and we suspect he gets bigger opportunity in Atlantic City. Why? Because the Philadelphia school system is a blind alley for an ambitious colored teacher. In this system we suspect it is written down, so far as colored are concerned:

This, if true, and we doubt not its truth, is unfortunate. Why should there be a barrier to a colored man's advancement any more than to an Irishman's or a German's?

"Thus far shalt thou go, and no further." Philadelphia will not do herself justice, and Philadelphia will not do our children justice so long as Philadelphia has no inducements for ambitious colored men as well as ambitious white men. Our people ought to demand the reason for the resignation of Mr. Brock.

## MUST BE SERVED AT KITCHEN WINDOW

COLORED WOMEN CLERKS SERVED FOOD BY RESTAURANT

FOR EMPLOYEES IN U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING MUST GO TO REAR.

TOLD THIS IS "DUAL GOVERNMENT."

tion.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—There is in one of the U. S. Department buildings a restaurant on the cafeteria plan in which Colored employees have been and are being denied the privilege of service unless they are accepted from the kitchen window to be taken away for consumption. One of our girls, a recent appointee was upon one occasion served, but the next day, when she went in for luncheon was referred to the kitchen door. The Colored clerk asked, why am I sent to the kitchen door, you are serving others here? For speed was the response of the cashier waitress. O, I am not looking for speed but comfort quietly returned the clerk and insisted upon

service, whereupon tendering a dollar for the food the cashier kept the change offering it to the clerk if she would return the lunch but the clerk kept the lunch and began to get into the affair and later in an interview with the chief clerk of the building was told that this was a "dual government" and the Colored people were really separate, having separated themselves into churches and school of their own and after the usual applications of "soft soap" in such matters the cases still stands.

This restaurant is leased for the purpose of serving the employees in the building. Here at the Nation's capital in a government building of a nation, proclaiming that it is making the world safe for democracy when the people denied service represent the truest type of Americans doing their "big," not only their "bit" in the recent war, are forced the inconvenience of no service in the lunch room unless accepted from the kitchen window.

## NEGROES LOSE SWIMMING CASE

Magistrate Simpson Decides It's Not Criminal Offense to Bar Them From Pool in Bronx.

The exclusion of Negroes from the swimming pool of the Bronx International Exposition Grounds, 177th street and Boston road, does not constitute a violation of section 514 of the penal code, which makes it a misdemeanor to exclude any one from public places because of race, color, or creed, according to a decision rendered by Magistrate Simpson to-day, and the only recourse open to the persons ejected is to file suit against the management under the civil rights act.

Hundreds of complaints were made last summer by Negroes denied admission to the pool, and a test case, the one decided to-day, was instituted by District Attorney Martin. George Martin, a Negro process server of the district attorney's office, accompanied by two detectives, attempted to gain admission, and was refused.

## Swimming Pools Need Not Admit Negroes Says Court

The exclusion of negroes from the swimming pool of the Bronx International Exposition grounds, 177th street and Boston road, does not constitute a criminal offense, according to a decision rendered by Magistrate George Simpson in Harlem Court to-day, and the only recourse open to the persons ejected is to file suit against the management under the Civil Rights act.

Hundreds of complaints were made during the summer by negroes who were denied admission to the pool, and a test case

was instituted last September by Assistant District Attorney Francis Martin, of the Bronx.

George McIntosh, a negro process server of the District Attorney's office, accompanied by two detectives, attempted to gain admission and was refused.

**MR. PINET AND SEGREGATION.**  
*The Topeka Plaindealer*  
**A Full View of the Secretary of Kansas Teachers' Association.**  
1-31-19.

Mr. F. L. Pinet,  
Sec'y. Kansas Teachers' Ass'n., and  
Editor Western School Journal,

Dear Sir: I note through the Capital of Sunday, January 19, 1919, that the Kansas Teachers Association endorsed separate schools in Kansas. I am surprised at such an action and don't you think it would be better that that class of teachers who do not want to teach colored children in mixed schools should resign such positions and go South and join the Tillman, Vardaman and Dixon gang, who believe colored people have no souls and almost less than animal.

Just after the war and several years, thereafter, white teachers from the North, especially white ladies, thought it was an honor to go South and teach the colored people. And, white men with families would educate their children right along with the colored children; and never thought of it until a few years later, when Southern hatred became so intense and passed laws against teaching them together; only then was this broken up.

We do not believe you can mention a single colored teacher in Kansas who would not give up his job, at any time, if it would bring about the education of the children together. We believe all teachers should obtain their positions through civil service, as they do in Chicago, New York, Ohio and several rural districts over the country. We believe any organization of people who attempt to draw the color line on poor, defenseless children, who are entitled to an education at the expense of the taxpayers, should be ostracised and not allowed to hold positions as educators. The colored man is either an image of God or a close resemblance, from the fact that he walks and acts like the white man, comes into the world like him, goes out like him, and the only way we will be convinced that the white man is superior to him, is when he stops dying. We believe you are too much of a Christian gentleman to be participating with any class of people who are guilty of such outrages.

Yours truly,  
**NICK CHILES,**  
President of Kansas Defense Society  
and Editor The Topeka Plaindealer.

**Mr. Pinet a Disciple of the South.**  
**Mr. Nick Chiles,**  
**Editor Topeka Plaindealer,**  
**Topeka, Kansas.**

Dear Sir: I have your letter of January 25th, which I have read with interest.

I have no desire to enter into a controversy with you concerning the race question, but will say to you frankly that not only does the Kansas State Teachers' Association approve the bill for segregated schools in cities of the Second class, but would be glad to see its provisions extended to such cities of the Third class as may wish to operate under the law proposed. I may also say that personally I hope such a law will be enacted.

This attitude, however, is not based upon race prejudice, but upon the best interests of all the children in the Kansas schools. There is no question but that separate schools should be provided if education is to do its full duty to the colored child. I have had experience in the training of colored children in both mixed and in separate schools, and I do not hesitate to say that twice as much can be accomplished for the colored child in the separate school as in the mixed school.

During the year 1909-10 I was superintendent of schools at Chanute, Kansas, where we had mixed schools and where a rather large number of colored children were enrolled in the schools. The experience I had there proved to me conclusively that the two races should be given separate schools, for there was constant strife between the white children and the colored, and the colored children made but poor progress in their school work. From 1910 to 1916 I was superintendent of schools at Parsons, Kansas, where the colored people had their own school, and I found that not only were the colored children happier and more contented but also that it was possible to accomplish much more for them by placing their education in the hands of teachers of their own race, who better understood them and whose management they welcomed. I feel sure that nothing could now induce either the colored children of Parsons, or their parents, to return to the former system of mixed schools.

I feel sure Mr. Chiles, that if you really understood the problem of education for the colored race you would support rather than oppose the measure in question.

Sincerely yours,  
**F. L. PINET.**

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Surprised to Find Such a Man in Mr. MacDonald's Place.

Mr. F. L. Pinet,  
Sec'y. Kansas Teachers' Ass'n., and  
Editor Western School Journal,  
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir: Your letter in reply to mine of recent date at hand and read with deep interest.

I am at a loss to know how you came to succeed such a noble man of high character and education as the

late John MacDonald, who edited that paper with honor and dignity. Mr. MacDonald always thought it an honor to encourage the "man farthest down," and when a person was making an honorable struggle for a foothold on the ladder of success, he delighted in using the columns of the Western School Journal to boost their ambition. Culture and brain counted with that noble gentleman—not race or color. He was never guilty of referring to the poor condition or standing of anyone to make capital of to promote himself even though he be in the minority. I am indeed sorry that a man has been chosen to succeed that noble, high-minded Scotchman who is not worthy of unlatching his shoes were he alive today. I believe you have not only disgraced his good name, but the paper as well and I know that you have disgraced this grand state whose pioneers waded through blood that equal opportunities be accorded all men within her bounds.

Although you cast a reflection upon the members of your Association when you say that they are unable to control the children and keep down racial strife among the children, I am forced to take issue with you on this point. I do not believe there are a dozen white educators in Kansas who would permit strife in their school room on account of race or anything else. I venture the assertion that you are of Southern birth or have in some way been closely connected with people of that section of the globe. Again you may have colored relatives for all you know, for as a rule the white man or woman who howls the most on color are likely to be the ones whose ancestors a few paces to the rear have done a lot of mixing up among the two races; and it is best for a fellow to go a little slow as he might be howling for a law to segregate his own blood kin.

There are thousands of people of the colored race who have lost their identity, "crossed over" and married into the so-called pure whites. Today I doubt if there is much pure white blood left in the Southland. Your Southern white brethren on one side have mixed up with the Indian for his land and the Negro for his labor, and it is hard to tell who is who down there.

You talk about what is good for the colored race, what do you know about the race? You don't associate with them, hence we are at a loss to know how you can express their views upon any question pertaining to their welfare comfort? There are too many people like you, who try to be wise as to the wants, likes and dislikes of the black race. Your experience on the education of colored children is very limited indeed if you have only supervised two schools in Kansas: one a mixed school, the other a colored school and both in small towns. In the larger cities where a large amount of brain is re-

quired to manage schools you would prove a miserable failure.

At Chanute a short time ago a colored lad ranked at the head of his class, but for modesty's sake, took second place for a popular white girl whose parents pleaded that she be given the honor.

Our own two daughters passed through all of the grades in the Topeka schools—one completing and neither ever attended a segregated school. They passed through without a clamor. The teachers were paid to instruct, not to draw the color line, and they did their full duty.

Now Mr. Penet if you don't like Kansas, her school laws and her people, just resign and go to Georgia or Texas where you will meet thousands of your kind. We have lived in Kansas forty years, and have had more mean, contemptible white people from the South in the past ten years than all the years combined. They are preaching the doctrine of Tillman.

Vardaman and Dixon in their effort to destroy the friendly relation between the races in this state and we had just as well begin now to crush the head of this viper. The true Kansan and the free, industrious colored citizen have always dwelled in peace and harmony and will continue to do so if Pinet's kind will leave the state or cease meddling with our affairs.

We are thoroughly familiar with the purpose of you and your kind. There is no race problem in Kansas when it comes to education. All we want is the school house doors to conform to swing outward for all races. There are hundreds of colored educators teaching in mixed schools, and no one has been injured thereby and we know they are doubly qualified or they would never have been employed.

We believe that when you have resided in Kansas as long as we have and learned her people and their ways you will change your mind on a good many things you are bolstering up.

**NICK CHILES.**  
President Kansas Defense Society.

# NEGROES TO PROBE SCHOOL AFFAIRS

DES MOINES REGISTER  
APRIL 25, 1919  
Discrimination Complaints at

West High to Be Investi-  
gated Soon.

Reports of discrimination against Negro students at West High school will be investigated by order of a committee made up of representatives of the principal Negro organizations of the city.

Miss Adah Hyde, an alumna of the school, will investigate the reports and report her findings to the Des Moines branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The committee delegating Miss Hyde to the investigation included Miss Pearl Mitchell, director of colored girls' classes of the war camp community service; Ernest C. Robinson, executive secretary of the newly organized colored men's branch of the Y. M. C. A.; Miss Adah F. Hyde, superintendent of the colored playground at Twelfth and Crocker streets; Mary Coalson, colored policewoman; Dr. W. H. Lowry, S. Joe Brown, W. H. McCree, H. Gould and J. G. Brown, and Mrs. S. Joe Brown, chairman of the colored Camp Mothers' association.

Further discussion by the committee included that of proper recreation and amusement for young colored people during the present period of demobilization and reconstruction.

Plans were made for holding a series of entertainments in the tearoom of the Model Drug store at Eleventh and Center streets, in an effort to assist in providing entertainment for young colored people who frequent that particular vicinity. These entertainments will be held pending the erection of the building for colored people, which will serve as their community center.

## Negro Clergy Cause Arrest of Hotel Man

Also Sue Robt. E. Jones of Livingston for Alleged Refusal to Admit Them to Cafeteria Because of Their Color.

William Nelson De Berry, of Springfield, Mass., assistant moderator of the

National Congregational council, Charles Wesley Burton, of Chicago, and Alexander C. Gardner, of Washington, D. C., all colored pastors in attendance at the recent binnial conference of the Congregational council, have caused the arrest of Robert E. Jones, of the Livingston hotel, because, they allege, he refused them admittance and service at the Livingston cafeteria. Each of the colored men has also filed suit for \$2,000.

On a capias Thursday afternoon Jones furnished cash bonds of \$3,000 to Sheriff Viergever. Attorney Fred A. Maynard represents the three plaintiffs. "I don't give a damn who you are, you can't eat here," were the exact words Mr. Jones used to us," states Rev. Burton in an affidavit in which he covers that part of the conversation during the Congregational ministers attempted to make known their identity. Burton is pastor of the Lincoln Memorial Congregational church of Chicago. His statement is verified in affidavits by the other two plaintiffs.

Jones Makes Reply.

Mr. Jones, who is no longer manager of the eating place, insists that he only refused them "service," that he made no statements with regard to color or their eating at the cafeteria. He asserts that he merely told them that they could not be served, as no one was served at that place, the plan being self-service, and that the men became boisterous and that he threatened to eject them on account of a loud argument, which they began. He persists in his statements that the colored pastors gained access to the dining room without any difficulty, and seated themselves some distance from the line of patrons who were filling their trays at the counters.

A sworn statement by Rev. Gardner accused Jones of saying "we don't feed colored people in here."

## OHIO LEGISLATURE

KILLS BEATY BILL

Columbus, Ohio, April 23.—The Republican majority of the general assembly killed Representative Beaty's bill, which was once passed and then reconsidered. This bill had for its object racial equality along the lines laid down by the so-called exponents of a "world democracy." The repudiation by the Republicans of their own platform was proof positive that they cared nothing about the 75,000 voters of our group who have been voting the Republican ticket in this state for years. The question is now how will these voters answer this insult in the coming election.

Correll Takes the Floor

Correll, representative of Carroll, in speaking of the bill said: "My father fought to free the Colored people, but he would have slapped one who would have tried to eat with him. The same blood runs in my veins." Mr. Correll, it can be very readily seen, belongs

to another age and is a student of other days. It might be interesting to know if he would slap a Colored woman if she would ask him to eat with her where he could not be seen. There are a number of white men like Mr. Correll, who in public would attempt to degrade our group but who in private can be found enjoying confidential relations with some of the worst of our women.

Sudden Change in Opinion

Representative Taylor of Huron rebuked Representative Morris, who joined with Correll in his southern propaganda, and said: "Why the protest had not been made when the equality plank was inserted in the Republican platform last fall, and why this sudden change of opinion, since these gentlemen's position had been safe by the election." Representative Taylor appears to have been environed by honesty and intelligence and believed in justice for all people.

## NEGRO 'EQUAL-RIGHTS' BILL MEETS DEFEAT

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER  
MAY 13, 1919

Geary Measure Lost in House by  
Vote of 89 to 45—Promul-  
gator Assails Opponents

Public Ledger Bureau

Harrisburg, Pa., May 14.—The Geary "equal rights" bill, according to negroes equal rights in hotels, restaurants and theatres was defeated by the House today. The vote was 89 to 45, the measure receiving fifteen less affirmative votes than the necessary constitutional majority.

Representative Geary, who came from Allegheny and has a large colored constituency, caused a scene in the House when he dramatically shouted he was being "double-crossed" by the Republican state leaders, whom, he said, had promised to support the bill.

When the bill was called before the House Representatives Pidgeon and Miller, of Clearfield, moved it be placed on the postponed calendar. Although the affirmative vote seemed to be in the majority, Speaker Spangler ruled the motion was lost.

Mr. Geary shouted he had been told the Republican leaders of the House would support the measure. He said the motion to "pickle" the bill convinced him this support had vanished.

"Somebody," Mr. Geary said, "is trying to pass the buck, but they can't do that on me. I am going to put this House on record. We will let the negroes of the state know who their friends are. We are not going to kill this bill in committee."

Representative Norton, of Berks, has an "equal rights" bill before the House containing provisions similar to those of the measure defeated today. Recently a delegation of negroes came to Harrisburg to urge the justice of their claim upon the Governor. Mr. Sprout was absent.

# Eyes Wet, Colored Hero Hears Race Given Rights

The Cleveland Advocate  
J-3-1919

LANSING, Mich., April 28.—Up in the gallery of the house last Tuesday afternoon sat a young Colored man clad in the uniform of the United States army. On his left sleeve he wore two gold service bars and on his right a wound stripe. He was a fine stalwart looking chap, the kind of American boy who had looked the Hun in the eye and had not flinched, the kind of an American who had laughed when death was near and then drove forward for God and country.

In his eye was a most serious and earnest look, a look of yearning and one which, perhaps, was doubt. Below him the legislature of Michigan debated a bill already passed by the senate, but held up in the house. The bill was called the "civil rights" bill and provides that every citizen of Michigan shall have equal rights in all places and that no landlord, proprietor, agent or operator shall deny to any man, regardless of creed or color, the right to enter and be served at his hotel, theater or other place of amusement, rest or recreation.

It provides that a man refused admission may recover damages and was designed to place that boy in the gallery on an equal plane with a white boy who wore no uniform, who had not faced the Hun nor felt the sting of his bullet.

The debate was more or less bitter. There were those who wanted it still to be possible for a hotelkeeper or restaurateur or theater man to post signs that certain persons were not admitted. There were those who felt the bill was a great joke, as Rep. Coleman, who asked if the bill was designed to grant to Germans the equal rights with American boys, as Rep. Wiedenfelder, who desired that Democrats might still be excluded from the places named. There were those, too, who felt otherwise, who felt that the young man in the gallery had won the right for all his race to enter where others might.

The debate waxed warm and the boy in the gallery silently looked on. Had his sacrifice and the sacrifice of many others of his color who will not come back been all in vain? Was he still something apart just because God had given him a black skin?

The roll was called. The boy in the gallery looked eagerly on. Something like a glint appeared in his eyes

as each "yes" was called. Something like sadness flashed over his face when he heard a "no." Some there were, very few indeed, who could not see the Colored man going over the top.

"Yeas 65; nays 6," announced the clerk.

"A majority of the members-elect having voted, therefore the bill is passed," declared Speaker Read in loud, clear tones.

Up in the gallery a set of white teeth flashed, a tall, stalwart soldier rose, squared his shoulders as if ready now to meet the world as he had before met the Hun, tossed his chin a bit higher, strode out of the door and away.

Michigan had answered his question. He had won a right to a place with his fellow men.

HARRISBURG PA COUNCIL  
MAY 14, 1919

## HOUSE DEFEATS BILL FOR EQUAL RIGHTS OF NEGRO

Representative Geary, Allegheny, forced a roll call today on his equal rights bill that would give negroes and all persons, regardless of race, color or creed, the same privileges in the theaters and places of public entertainment and accommodation. The bill went down to defeat.

When the bill was reached on the calendar, Pidgeon, Clearfield, moved it be postponed.

"I object," said the sponsor of the measure. "This is only a way of dodging the matter. The leading colored people of the State are back of this bill and as the sponsor of it I will not permit the buck to be passed to them or to me. It is up to the Republican members to oppose this motion and if there are not 104 here who can put this measure over it is time the colored people of the State know who their friends are. I ask for a roll call on the motion."

Speaker Spangler ignored the request and ordered a viva voce vote.

"I demand a roll call," shouted Geary. The Speaker announced the "noes have it," while Geary was still demanding a roll call.

Geary made a brief speech in favor of the measure and the roll call on the bill on third reading was then taken, the bill getting eighty-nine yeas and forty-five nays, thus lacking a constitutional majority.

# Michigan's Jim-Crow School Ordered Closed by Courts

YPSILANTI, Mich., May 6.—The Adams street school which has been maintained in the First Ward for Colored children only, will be closed at the completion of the present school year.

This is in accordance with the decision of Judge George W. Sample, before whom the case of Walter Robbins and Herman Kersey against the Board of Education of this city was heard Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

The Ypsilanti branch of the N. A. A. C. P., which was behind the movement, accepted the gratuitous and rather praiseworthy offer of Attorney Charles Mahoney, of the firm of Mahoney & Johnson, Colored jurists of Detroit, to represent the plaintiffs.

The claim of prosecution was, first, that the Adams school was unsanitary, there being no sewage, poor lighting, bad ventilation and inadequate heating; and, secondly, that it was being maintained as a separate school for Colored children.

The president of the board acknowledged that the Colored children of that ward, up to and including the sixth grade, were compelled to attend the Adams street school "because they were Colored," and that the white children in the same ward were "permitted" to attend any other school except the Adams "because they were white."

This was considered by Judge Sample a clear case of discrimination on account of color and in contravention of the common law of the state and of the statutes of the state, which provide "that all persons within the jurisdiction of this state shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, eating houses, barber shops, public conveyances on land and water, theaters, and all other places of public accommodation and amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations published by law and applicable to citizens."

**Color Line Is Denied In Fire Department**

The charge that "Eleyism" and the color line are dominating the fire department today precipitated a warm argument before the fire commission. R. J. Scott, chief of the department, angrily resented the

charge when it was made by W. H. Saunders, a well known negro politician. Saunders finally withdrew his accusation upon demand of Mayor Snyder, who presided at the meeting.

## Creation of The Ghetto

The following paragraphs are taken from papers not older than one-half year, and tell the sad story of American Democracy.

The Pensacola, Fla., post office has established a "Jim Crow" stamp window for Colored buyers who are served after the white patrons have been served.

The New Port, R. I., Y. M. C. A. is getting rid of all of their Colored members and refusing admission to persons of Negro descent.

Dynamiting of the better class of Negro homes has been resumed in Kansas City, Mo. Within a few weeks several homes of rich Negroes have been damaged by "unknown enemies."

A Colored physician, Dr. Roscoe Giles, who stood at the head of the eligible list, has, after much argument, been appointed junior physician at the Tuberculosis Hospital, Chicago, Ill. Some of the patients protested and he has since been ousted.

The 450 Colored vaudeville performers in the country are not admitted to the National Vaudeville Association, but are to be "permitted" to have an affiliated organization and elect their own officers.

Two Catholic hospitals of Detroit, St. Mary's and Providence, refuse to receive Negro patients, although the former receives city funds. Even sick folks from the Colored Catholic church are not admitted.

Mrs. V. Boone, who went as a delegate from the Colored Parent and Teachers' Association of Sparta, Ga., to attend the State Parent Teachers' Association, was refused admission on account of her race.

Morse Robbins, a Colored citizen of Fort Ben County, Texas, found his wife and a white man together in the white man's room June 11, 1912. He killed them both. He was acquitted recently of the murder of his wife, but sentenced to be hanged FOR KILLING THE WHITE MAN! He appealed and was granted a new trial, but was again found guilty and hanged a few days ago. The case cost the state \$5,000.

Why not make the Southern States Safe for Democracy?—Pearson's Magazine, May number.

## Equal Rights Measure Defeated In State Legislature

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has again turned down an Equal Rights bill. The measure required equal treatment in public places, regardless of race color or creed.

The bill was defeated in the House 79 for to 45 against, the number required to pass it being 104.

Mr. Geary, Allegheny, sponsor for

the bill demanded in vain a roll call. When the bill came up for final vote and roll call started Mr. Geary began to speak on it he said that he was not going to have the "buck" passed on him. He also added that 300,000 Negroes of the state favored the bill and that it should be passed as a matter of justice.

## EQUAL RIGHTS BILL DEFEATED

Whereas, There was presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature a bill by Senator Geary, designed to protect the Negro in his rights as a citizen, and,

Whereas, This bill has been defeated without any opportunity whatever to give the Negroes a chance to appear before the committee to state their case; be it

Resolved, That we extend to Senator Geary our appreciation for his efforts in our behalf; and be it

Resolved, That we deplore the fact that the bill was defeated, and we express to the Senate, through its presiding officer, and to the Governor of the State, our keen disappointment upon the defeat of this bill.

This disappointment is the more keen because our people have been so loyal to the country. Our Pennsylvania boys acquitted themselves well over there, and our people gave of their savings by the millions of dollars.

Our churches were opened to organize the Red Cross, the Liberty Loans and various war activities, and we gave all we could to help win the war for democracy.

Now that the war is closed we feel keenly that Pennsylvania, the home of the Declaration of Independence, should be first among those to slap our people in the face by refusing them at home that part of democracy—a square deal and an equal opportunity—for which our boys fought in France.

Resolved further, That this resolution be sent to the press, to each Representative and Senator in the Legislature, and that each minister read them to his congregation, and have the congregation send a letter to the Governor and the Representative and Senator of their respective districts, in order that the powers that be may know in some measure, how we feel this indignity.

(Signed)

EVANS TYREE, Bishop

R. R. WRIGHT, JR., Editor Christian Recorder

R. J. WILLIAMS, J. C. BECKETT, J. L. LINK, H. WATERS, H. H. COOPER.

# Colored Clergymen Refused Meals, Sue the Wrong Man

(Special to The Eagle.)

Mineola, L. I., May 13.—After waiting since last August for redress because of an alleged insult to them, three colored clergymen had their day in court in the Supreme Court before Justice Edward Lazansky yesterday, only to learn at the close of their case that they had sued the wrong defendant.

The clergymen were grieved because of the refusal of a young woman in a restaurant to serve them with meals and they sued Herbert Kerr, who they said conducted the restaurant, which is on Railroad ave., opposite the depot, in Freeport, for \$500 each. Three separate suits were prepared by the plaintiffs—three of them—but all were tried together.

If the plaintiffs had gone to the restaurant six days prior to August 21 and the same thing had occurred it is quite possible that they would have had a good case. They told an interesting yarn of three hungry mouths and keen appetites unappeased, but in the words of the court to the plaintiffs' counsel, they were "barking up the wrong tree."

There was a church conference in Freeport. The Revs. L. Walter De Shields, formerly pastor of the Freeport A. M. E. Church; Charles E. Wilson and William H. Jones, both of Manhattan churches, were in attendance. They had left home without breakfast and were hungry. They set out in quest of a restaurant, but no sooner than they had set their feet inside the door a pretty young woman accosted them:

"You cannot get anything to eat here," she said, as the Rev. Mr. Jones sat down at a table. "No need of sitting down. You cannot eat here," repeated the young woman.

"Is it because of our color?" asked one of the clergymen.

In reply the young woman told them that there was another restaurant on Main st. where they might be served.

"Are you the proprietor? Let us see the proprietor," suggested the Rev. Mr. De Shields.

"It's no use; those are my orders," insisted the girl.

Indignantly the clergymen left and since August they have smarted under the insult until yesterday, when at last they felt assured they were to receive their measure of justice. For two hours they held the floor and poured out their troubles to an anxious jury. When they had rested, George M. Levy, representing Kerr, asked for dismissal as the plaintiffs had failed to make out a case.

## Pennsylvania Does Not Believe in Democracy

Philadelphia, Pa., May 23.—The civil rights bill introduced in the house of representatives last week, guaranteeing our people equal rights in all public places in the state of Pennsylvania, was defeated by a vote of 81 to 45. Although this state furnished a large number of men in the national army to fight for democracy across the seas, it is not ready for it at home.

## BARRED FROM TRACK

MEET BY ANNAPOLIS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 13, 1919

colored Americans help maintain Annapolis, this Government school and its students continue to draw the color line, which was made evident recently at the track meet between the University of Pennsylvania and Annapolis.

The navy athletes refused to appear if William N. Cunningham, a track runner, took part.

Not until time arrived for the meet to start did the navy make known its intentions to discriminate; then the coach stated that Annapolis was made up chiefly of Southerners and would not compete against Pennsylvania unless Cunningham was eliminated.

The meet was delayed thirty minutes while the coaches discussed the subject. The majority of members on the Pennsylvania team favored calling the meet off, but there were some weak-kneed athletics who were willing to cater to the prejudices of Southerners.

Coach Robertson Lawson, who is well known about New York, is being soundly scored for not standing up for principle. Cummings is captain of the Pennsylvania cross-country team, a "P" man and has represented the university in all the leading college meets in the country.

The Pennsylvania Legislature defeated the Civil Rights bill introduced by Representative Geary by a vote of 81 to 45. And yet the Keystone State was once the bulwark of Republicanism. Those Republican Legislators who repudiated the principles of the party should be remembered by the voters at the next election.

**SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.**

Is Representative A. Lee Beaty, our sole representative in the State Legislature, doing his best with his Civil Rights Bill? Is he following it up or laying down? These are questions now being asked, and there appears good reason for asking them.

More and more the belief prevails that the race is being euchred; that some sinister motive is behind this delaying the passage of the bill; that Republican legislators, who have the votes to pass it, are hampering it, and that Mr. Beaty is not doing his full part.

Had Mr. Beaty been in his seat when the motion was made, and adopted, to reconsider the bill, after it had passed the House by an almost unanimous vote, in all probability the bill would not have been RECONSIDERED—it would now be in the Senate—possibly a law.

Why was Mr. Beaty absent? We hesitate to share the expressed belief of some that his absence was pre-arranged—was agreeable to him. We would rather believe, as his friends say, that he was ill—down with a “grippe”—of some form.

The fact that Mr. Shillady of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People journeyed all the way from the East to Columbus to see him last week—even made a pilgrimage out to the house where Mr. Beaty is domiciled, only to have Mr. Beaty decline to come down stairs to see him, increases, rather than dispels, doubt existing in many minds that there is a dark complexioned individual in the “wood pile.”

Certain Republicans DO NOT want the bill passed. We know this beyond the peradventure of a doubt. Mr. Beaty himself has so told it. Now, does Mr. Beaty himself want it passed? It is so far down on the calendar now that its passage appears like a forlorn hope.

In all sincerity, we now say to Mr. Beaty that if for lack of effort and initiation on his part to dig the bill up out of the cellar, where it is at present, and after the entire race has responded so nobly to second his efforts, 150,000 Colored people in this state will ask of him the same question asked of his white Republican conferees: “What was the hidden secret connected with the defeat of that Civil Rights Bill?”

This is no time to toy with an already outraged people—with a race whose fighting men are but recently returned from Europe; a race whose dead, sleeping forever in French graves, are asking “Did we die in vain?”

If the Civil Rights Bill, commonly known as the Beaty Bill, is permitted to sleep to death, in November next it will be hard to explain to our Colored voters.

Are you doing your full duty, Mr. Beaty?

**THE RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO.**

The legislature of Ohio is just now engaged in a hard task. It is being awake nights trying to see how it can kill house bill 139 and yet retain to its negro constituents with a gracious smile and a happy explanation how it has lived up to all its pledges. It will be remembered that out of the little trouble ending at Appomattox came many things not expected. War has a way of producing such things. We here in the north had preached a doctrine of freedom and had coupled with it full assurances of our belief in equality. We believed that so strongly that after we had written an amendment to our constitution forever abolishing human slavery we got up another which forbade the states to make any discriminations because of race, color or previous servitude. We certainly at that time did not expect the Chittenden would be overcrowded with the darkey farmers on their annual vacation to Columbus, or that Delmonico's would each day enjoy a rush of carpet beat-

ers that would displace the old time patrons. It was then largely a theory and so long as a thing is a theory most people are willing to take a chance on it and let it go at that. Almost if not quite all of the northern and western states proceeded to change their constitutions and to make laws in accordance with the federal amendment. Then as time went on and the negro began to claim his rights under the law we who had most strenuously asserted them began in reality to deny many of them. It is true we had a law forbidding such things but we evaded it. If a negro applied at a hotel he was told the house was full and as he did not take the trouble to show the falsity of the claim or to prosecute his demands the thing went at that. The result is perfectly obvious. The law became a dead letter and so remains today.

However, not long ago we set out to make the world safe for democracy. We proposed to remake a nation, we said, and to right all ancient wrongs. We were told much about the suppressed rights of all peoples, and although south of the Ohio river we were flagrantly not practicing what we preached we went right along with the great work of uprooting the old order and kicking the shins of autoeracy. We entered a great war and we conscripted the colored man as we did the white. He responded to every obligation placed upon him and no more gallant soldiers fought in France than our colored troops. But that is not all. Over there he found that he was treated quite differently than here. There was no prejudice against him because of his color in England or France. But that is not all yet. He thought. And in that thinking he reached the conclusion that if he as a citizen must bear its burdens and fight its battles for the rights of aliens why should not his own country at least accord him the rights which it had written into the constitution. He is coming back with that idea and those who think he is not have another guess coming. The spirit is a loose and we had just as well face it now. Its advance agent in Ohio is house bill 139 which puts teeth in the old law guaranteeing him equality.

Now what are we going to do about it? Are we going to preach one thing and practice another? Are we going to write the story of his equality into our constitution while we see to it that it remains a dead letter? He will not be satisfied with that and we should not after having made the world safe for democracy, be satisfied with the denials of its principles. Mr. Wilson may not like any such reasoning, but it will take more than his pleasing phrases to destroy it. If we made a mistake in granting any such rights we could have revoked them. But inasmuch as we have not revoked them we tacitly at least confess we did not make a mistake. If we did not then there can be no reason or right or justice in the evasions we have adopted to escape an obligation which the negro of 1866 did not ask us to assume. We did it voluntarily which made our subsequent course of hypocrisy all the worse. To voluntarily take on an obligation and then repudiate it is a little worse, at least in morals, than it would have been had the act not been voluntary. To complicate it with hypocrisy is worse still.

But the immediate question is what is the Ohio legislature going to do about it? It cannot deny the right which is guaranteed by the constitution nor can it hope to pigeon hole the bill and let it go at that. Good faith no less than platform pledges demand that some action be taken. It may not be pleasant but it is imperative. The bill asks for nothing unreasonable from the negro's standpoint. The constitution says he has certain rights. Party platforms reaffirm that fact and promise him their enjoyment. Who can blame him or say that he seeks something unreasonable when he asks that he be allowed to enjoy them? The point is not debatable in either logic or morality. He either has a right or he has it not. We cannot buy his vote by telling him he has it and then refuse to give it to him. It

(over)

**Republicans Deny  
Us Our Just Reward**

*The Cleveland*  
COLUMBUS, O., April 21.—The Beatty equal rights bill, which provided that Colored persons should have the same privileges as whites in hotels, restaurants, theaters and other public places, was sent to its death by the house Thursday afternoon.

The measure was passed by the house several weeks ago, but a motion for reconsideration held it in abeyance until Thursday afternoon, when it was called up again. Representative Morris, of Hamilton county and Gorrell of Carroll, said that was useless to attempt to legislate social equality of the two races, as the measure undertook to do. Gorrell moved that it be indefinitely postponed. Speaker Kimball ruled that the motion was carried. Representative Beatty, the author and only Colored member of the assembly, appealed from the decision of the chair. By a vote of 35 to 16 the house sustained the ruling of the speaker.

Representative Morris, Republican, of Hamilton county, thrust his race prejudice into the proceedings, by saying that if the bill was passed if he and his wife were occupying seat at a table at the hotel a Colored man would be allowed to sit there also. He, however, did not recall that when white soldiers were falling in battle over in France, Colored soldiers were falling with them, and without being barred to die for democracy because of their color. It is reported that Representative Beatty wept when he found his bill had been defeated. Many Republicans absented themselves, as the vote indicates, to escape going on record. The vote on the motion was a viva voce one—the roll call was not asked for.

it is an unpleasant situation we have created it ourselves, and as we see it the legislature must either pass the bill or else again wing another circle of hypocrisy. But of this we all may be sure this bill is only symptomatic of much that is yet to come. When you send men to die on foreign soil to uphold the rights of democracy you cannot deny its application at home. Whether this is a good or a bad thing is not the question. We started the thing with the XIII and XIV amendments. We revitalized it when we took the substance of our people and conscripted their bodies to bear the hardships and die to make the world safe for democracy. We must now either live up to those high professions or again show the world how little faith can be placed in rulers or politicians in power.

### THE BEATY BILL.

The Beaty bill was defeated in the Ohio House of Representatives last Thursday, by a motion to "postpone indefinitely." The responsibility for the defeat of this measure to secure constitutionally vouchsafed rights and privileges for the race rests upon the Republican members, who form an overwhelming majority in the House.

Representative Clark, chairman of the Republican State Advisory Committee, proved, as did Representative Morris, of Hamilton county, an implacable foe of the bill. E. N. Fullington, vice chairman of the Republican State Advisory Committee, who has also been reported as opposing the bill, occupied a seat in the gallery to observe the defeat of the hopes and aspirations of Colored citizens of Ohio for justice.

The Republican State Advisory Committee is presumably the creation of United States Senator Warren G. Harding, to propagate his presidential aspirations.

There have, in late years, been too many SMALL white men who have crowded themselves into vantage positions in the Republican party, and one of these, Mr. Fullington, who is more of a liability than an asset to the party, has been a sort of pensioner on the party for several years past.

If Senator Harding aspires to the support of the 150,000 Colored voters in Ohio, and to the millions of Colored voters in the United States, for presidential honors, we suggest to him that he remove to the background men of the stripe of Clark and Fullington, who oppose justice for the race.

It is a duty the race owes to itself, to see to it that EVERY Republican who opposed the Beaty bill, which merely guaranteed the rights and privileges conferred by the Constitution, be remembered, and opposed by the solid vote of the race whenever they aspire to the suffrage of Ohio voters.

Little did we suspect that Republicans whose election to office was generally aided by the Colored voters of Ohio would so brutally slap the race, as did the Republican members of the Ohio House of Representatives.

Little did we suspect that our returning Colored soldiers from France, who fought and endured so splendidly for a democracy which they are denied, would thus have their hopes for a square deal defeated by members of a party to which they had long been loyal.

How we sigh for leaders like the late Senator M. A. Hanna, Senator J. B. Foraker, General Charles C. Dick, et al., who always and ever rang true on questions of justice for the Colored man.

How the seats of the mighty have been usurped by pigmies like Clark, Fullington, Morris, et al.

Are these men, Senator Harding, your agents?

# Ohio Republicans Kill Equal Rights Bill Bitter Words Fly Over Beatty's Race Measure --Colored Voters Threaten To Leave Party

Columbus, Ohio, April 17—Defiance of power to their "plea for a crumb" was flung fully and fairly in the faces of Colored Republican voters today by the Republican majority of the General Assembly, when the House of Representatives killed Representative A. Lee Beatty's bill, once passed and then reconsidered, to provide for complete social equality for members of the Colored and other races. Members of the majority have been assailed for a week by threats of political secession if the bill were not passed. Colored propagandists also were at work in person.

Repudiating their own platform, the Republicans today told the Race the Republicans today told the Race they no longer care for their adherence, and frank statements to this effect were made. The answer to the challenge, political observers say, will res with 75,000 or more Colored voters.

Beatty took members by surprise when he called up the bill. Interrupted by Jones of Hamilton county, he said the time was not opportune. Beatty responded that "it always is opportune to do good." Beatty attributed the change in sentiment to activities of Cincinnati business men.

A motion by Jones to lay the matter on the table was killed on a roll call by 64 to 5. Again taking up the battle Beatty left the question of fairness to the members.

A bitter attack on the bill was made by Morris, also of Hamilton, who preceded his remarks by the statement that social equality cannot be brought by legislation. "No Negro can come to my home or sit at my table," said Morris.

"This bill is unfair, and will give opportunity to blackmail business. When a white man is denied accommodation at a public place, he has no recourse, but a Negro would have. This bill would be an invitation to

Southern Negroes to come here. They say the Negro won this right by fighting. They fought for democracy."

"They do not find it here," retorted Beatty. Resuming, Morris charged that the bill previously was voted on "through political fear."

"Are you to be coerced into this thing?" he asked. "Every man who voted for this is a coward."

Joining Morris was Gorrell of Carroll, who said he was entirely willing for the Negro to have everything he earns, but added: "I say it is disgusting to associate socially with Negroes."

"My father, he said, 'fought to free the Negro, but he would have slapped one who tried to eat with him. The same blood runs in my veins.'"

The political challenge was answered by Taylor, of Huron, who asked why no protest was made when the Negro equality plank was inserted in the Republican platform. Turning on Morris, he hurled the taunt: "No boss tells me how to vote." Barnes of Montgomery, agreed that the plank should have been kept out of the platform.

Gorrell moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, and, amid a chorus of shouts, it was declared to be carried. On Beatty's appeal from the decision, the first to be taken this year the chair was sustained, 35 to 16 on a roll call.

To Fight for Bill  
To the Last Minute  
Advocate

COLUMBUS, O., April 15.—The Colored people of Ohio will hold the Republican majority responsible if House Bill 139 which seeks to guarantee to the Colored citizens of the state their equal rights as citizens to the accommodations afforded by all pub-

lic and quasi-public places of accommodation, resort and amusement, is strangled," reads a statement issued today by the Ohio Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which held a state-wide meeting in Columbus during the week end to discuss the outlook for the Beatty bill introduced by Assemblyman A. Lee Beatty of Cincinnati. Fifteen Ohio cities where the National Association mentioned has branches were represented at the conference which was held at the Spring street Y. M. C. A. and attended by the Association's national secretary, John R. Shillady of New York who came to Columbus especially for the meeting. State headquarters have been established at Columbus and a vigorous campaign begun on behalf of the Beatty bill.

### JEW AND ITALIANS SUPPORT CIVIL RIGHT BILL IN RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 24.—By A. M. P. Jewish, Italian and Race support, together with that ever present group of loyal whites, was given the civil rights bill in the legislature here. Philip V. Joslin was the Jewish citizen who spoke in behalf of the bill. Representative Luigi De Pasquale, a member of the Democratic party, said in part: "To despise a man regardless of his intellectual attainments and his character simply because his face is black, is a crime against civilization. It is very unfair to say that certain people should live in certain localities not because they have violated any law, human or divine, but simply because they are different in complexion from others. Race prejudice and Race hostility present a serious problem and its solution cannot be had by depriving citizens of their privileges and of their rights guaranteed under the Constitution."

# THE SEGREGATION BILL KILLED BY BIG HOUSE VOTE

LEAVENWORTH CITY TIMES

FEBRUARY 19, 1919

No Separate Schools for Colored Children in Second Class Cities.

ENDRES LEADS THE FIGHT

Leavenworth Representative Gives the Measure a Death Blow—Some Wanted to Dodge a Roll Call Vote.

Colored people living in Leavenworth and all parts of Kansas have shown a keen interest in a bill introduced in the legislature to provide separate schools for colored and white children in the second class cities of the state. This kind of a bill has come up in nearly every legislature in recent years and it is said that it was secretly favored by the last Democratic state administration.

The bill was killed in the House Monday and Representative Ben Endres of this city, the Republican floor leader, was active in bringing about its death. All the members of the legislature from this section were against the passage of the bill. The bill was introduced by Representative O. M. Yount of Cherokee county.

A Topeka paper in giving an account of the killing of the segregation bill says it permitted second-class cities to provide separate schools for colored children. First-class cities of Kansas now have that privilege. Yount called attention to the fact that none of the members who represented first-class cities voted for the bill. When the echoes of the voice of the reading clerk died away after reading the Yount bill there was an ominous silence that presaged no luck for the measure.

"Any remarks on section 1?" asked Ben Endres, of Leavenworth, acting as chairman of the committee of the whole.

For the first time since the session, no one had any remarks to

make.

ROLL CALL IS ASKED.

"What'll you do with section 1?" queried the gentleman in possession of the gavel.

"Move you we adopt section 1," said a muffled voice from the general direction of the Democratic side. "Second the motion," said another voice.

Apparently the friends of the bill realized that something was about to go amiss.

Someone asked for a roll call. Others didn't understand why a roll call should be asked for when a simple amendment was about to be voted upon. The requisite twenty-five hands that obtained the roll call in the committee of the whole eventually were mustered. The roll call was upon the question of whether or not section one should be adopted. The other two sections were merely the repealing section and the section that said when the law would be in effect.

YOUNT EXPLAINS VOTE.

Sixty-two gentlemen voted against adopting section 1, and twenty-eight gentlemen voted to adopt it. Only the author of the bill explained his vote. His name beginning with Y and consequently coming next to the last on the roll call, his explanation did not change any votes. Section one already was so thoroughly dead that a disagreeable effluvia could be detected. But the gentleman from Cherokee made up for the time lost in getting to his name on the roll. Speaking in the parlance of certain rough persons, he "took the hide off" of the members who had voted against his measure. He told the members in whose districts there are first-class cities that they were afraid to grant second-class cities the same privileges they enjoyed. He told the members several things all of which availed nothing.

The bill now stood as having one unadopted section and two more waiting for adoption papers to be made out. Came then some flinty-hearted person with a keen-edged motion with which he proposed to remove the enacting clause from the bill.

A parliamentary tangle ensued whose technicalities need not here be recited. Brooks, of Chautauqua, made a fight in behalf of the bill. It could not be resuscitated.

IF COLORED PEOPLE DON'T HEAR SUNDAY, THEIR PASTORS ARE TO BLAME, COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT.

Chairman of Local Arrangements Writes News Leader of Offers That Were Made, All of Which Were Declined.

(Richmond News Leader, Feb. 18.)

As chairman of the Evangelist Sunday campaign committee, Dr.

Russell Cecil today made a statement to The News Leader relating to discussions as to the participation of the colored people in the Sunday meetings, the concluding sentence of which reads: "If the colored people fail to enjoy the privileges of Mr Sunday's preaching, the responsibility for that failure must rest upon the pastors of the colored churches." The statement details fruitless efforts of the committee to reach an agreement with the colored pastors.

Following is Dr. Cecil's statement:

"Editor News Leader:

"Touching the attitude of the Sunday meetings to the colored people of our city, I feel that a plain statement of the facts should be made for the information of the public. In the very beginning of the movement, some four or five years ago, to invite Mr. Sunday to hold meetings in Richmond, it was designed to offer the colored population of the city the privileges of attending his services.

"At every meeting of the committee of invitation, the personnel of which has been changed from time to time, this matter has been discussed and various measures have been suggested as to the best way to meet the difficulties in the way of providing accommodations for both white and colored people in such a series of meetings. At every visit made to Mr. Sunday previous to his coming the question was discussed with him and he always expressed himself as earnestly desiring to preach to the colored people while in our city.

"On account of the war, the purpose to erect a tabernacle for Mr. Sunday had to be relinquished, and when he agreed to come if we could enlarge and improve the seating capacity of the city auditorium, we were confronted with the embarrassment of limited accommodations, but the committee never for a single moment had any thought of excluding the colored people and have never taken any action to that effect.

"After the Sunday party reached Richmond, Mr. Sunday himself was consulted about the matter, and a committee, consisting of H. H. Pitzer, of the Sunday party; S. K. McKee and Russell Cecil, met with the Ministerial Alliance of the colored people Monday, January 27, and offered them a section in the auditorium and also some special meetings at night. In which the colored people might have use of the entire building. At this meeting of the committee with the colored alliance, all denominations in the city were represented except the colored Baptist churches.

"The colored ministers present received the committee very courteously, but said in substance that they

felt they had been discriminated against in not being invited at the beginning to unite with the Ministerial Union in the invitation to Mr. Sunday and in not being asked to share the expense of the meetings, and that after the meetings began one of the colored ministers had been refused admission to the auditorium, and they therefore, courteously but very positively declined to accept the privileges offered to them by the committee.

"They were assured that no action had been taken by the committee excluding them from the service, and that no order had been given by the committee that colored people should not be admitted, and that the committee was in no sense responsible for the incident that had occurred.

"This committee reported back to the general committee in charge of the Sunday campaign, and after full consideration of the matter at a meeting held February 3, the committee passed the following resolution which was introduced by Dr. George W. McDaniel, pastor of the First Baptist Church:

"Resolution — 'Entertaining the most fraternal regard for our colored brethren in Christ, and desiring that they shall enjoy the blessings of the Sunday meetings we instruct that two tickets be issued to each of the colored pastors (if they desire them) admitting them to seats in the northeast section of the main floor, and, furthermore, we express our sincere regret that the seating capacity of the auditorium is inadequate to seat more of our colored people, and we express the hope and purpose to arrange for special services in the auditorium where large numbers may hear Mr. Sunday.'

"The following committee was appointed to present this resolution to the colored pastors, who were invited to meet with them in the Y. M. C. A. building at Grace and Seventh Streets: George W. McDaniel, Jacob Umlauf, Wade C. Smith, Russell Cecil and H. H. Pitzer. This joint meeting was held February 6, and fourteen of the colored ministers were present.

"Dr. McDaniel and Mr. Pitzer were not able to be present, but the other members of the committee met with the colored pastors and presented the resolution of invitation. A full and free discussion of the whole matter was entered into, and the colored ministers given full liberty to express themselves.

"More than two hours were occupied in the discussion. They presented the same objections that had been presented by the colored Ministerial Alliance, and declined to accept the invitation. The committee told them that it would be necessary for us to publish the resolution for

the information of the public. They asked that an opportunity be given them to make an explanation of their position, to which the committee cheerfully acceded.

"They took a copy of the resolution and appointed a committee of their own number to explain their position, but at least ten days have now elapsed and we have heard nothing from them. I feel, therefore, that this resolution should be published, with a statement of the facts.

"The invitation to the colored people still remains open, and if they desire a meeting, I am sure that Mr. Sunday will be glad to preach to them.

"I wish to say again most earnestly that no thought, suggestion, word or resolution has ever been before the committee looking to or proposing the excluding of the colored people from the Sunday meetings but it has been and is now the most earnest desire of all of us that they shall have the privileges of these services.

"The course of the committee has been consistent throughout, and I do not see how it could be different if we were to go over the whole matter again. We have certainly been conscientious and kind in our desire to meet the embarrassment of the situation. If the colored people fail to enjoy the privileges of Mr. Sunday's preaching, the responsibility for that failure must rest upon the pastors of the colored churches.

RUSSELL CECIL.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 18, 1919.

Richmond, Va., February 19, 1919  
Col. William M. Myers,  
Director of Department of Public Safety,  
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir,—I see by the afternoon daily papers of yesterday that Rev. Dr. Russell Cecil, chairman of the Richmond Sunday Campaign makes the statement that "the committee never for a single moment had any thought of excluding the colored people and have never taken any action to that effect."

Inasmuch as police officers were stationed at the City Auditorium and colored people, who attempted to enter the building were ordered away by them, I shall be obliged to you to inform me by whose authority or order was this done and if this action was taken at the request of any member of the committee or by any official with authority so to do. A prompt reply will be appreciated.

With sincere regard, I am,

Very truly yours,

JOHN MITCHELL, JR.

# White Merchants Of Pennsylvania Avenue Object To Employment Of Negro Saleswomen By A White

*The Daily Herald*  
2-22-19.  
**Protest Followed By Violence--Plate Glass Window Broken And Saleswomen Rocked**

Several of the white merchants of the 1800 block of Pennsylvania Ave., all of whom have substantial Negro trade in their several lines of business, have started a kick against the hiring of Negro sales-girls in a department store at 1803-5 Pennsylvania avenue, conducted by a Jew, Henry Rubin.

Mr. Rubin, who only a week or so ago opened the store, which is in introduced the idea of Negro sales girls in order to give employment to the people from whom he expected to make his money. Hardly had he inaugurated the system before the kick came. The white merchants in the block didn't want Negroes in the block in any shape or form other than to buy their goods. Immediately a petition was started, headed by a white merchant, the bulk of whose trade is from Negroes. Signers came in readily and an injunction is being sought for in the courts.

Mr. Rubin says that his Negro help will remain, despite any means that the surrounding merchants might take and he hopes to double the number that he has before another month passes.

Disorder accompanied the innovation, several of the ladies have been rocked on leaving the place and two of the big plate glass windows of the store have been broken by the objectors. During the past day every-

thing is quiet and both sides are resting on their oars.

## Big Fight In Kansas Against Jim Crow Schools

*The Daily Herald*  
2-24-19.  
Topeka, Kan. A big fight is on in the Kansas Legislature, where a bill has been introduced to establish segregated schools in cities and towns of the second class. The Negroes of Kansas are bitterly opposed to the measure as untimely and undemocratic, and are fighting it with a big lobby.

## NEGROES TO DEMAND CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

PHILA. *The American*  
FEBRUARY 27, 1919  
Organization Formed to Ask Legislature for Law to Benefit Race

A state-wide organization has been formed, with headquarters in Philadelphia, to back demands to be made at the present legislature for the passage of a civil rights bill for negroes, according to a statement made last night by Dr. Max Barber, 3223 Woodland avenue.

With the co-operation of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which Doctor Barber is president, an effort will be made to have the legislature pass a resolution asking congress to give a vote to every American soldier. "Negro soldiers returning from France

whose homes are in southern states, where they have been disfranchised by thousands," said Doctor Barber last night. "are determined that since they have fought for this country they will demand their constitutional right of franchise."

"New York has given the negroes the strongest civil rights bill in the country—a bill that really protects them. In this city discrimination against the negro has gone so far that one of our leading physicians was refused service at a cheap dairy lunch the other day."

**NEGROES SEEK EQUAL PRIVILEGES IN PUBLIC**  
*BRIDGEPORT*  
FEBRUARY 28, 1919  
Ask Assembly for Law Enjoining Them to Eat Where They Please.

appearing before the legislative judiciary committee in Hartford to urge the passage of a bill that will assure negroes equal rights in places of public accommodation. Rev. Clarence Van Buren of 72 Gregory street, pastor of the Walters Memorial A. M. E. Zion church at Broad and Gregory streets, presented a petition bearing 600 Bridgeport names to the committee.

A hearing was held Wednesday afternoon at the capitol and besides Rev. Mr. Van Buren, Rev. J. H. Gordon of the Bethel M. E. church was present. Both local clergymen represented the Equal Rights league of this city and Attorney George W. Crawford of New Haven represented the league of Connecticut and Attorney Crawford told the committee. "We would ask the committee if you can't give use this measure, that will accomplish the object sought, not to give us any measure."

The Bridgeport men did not offer any suggestions to the committee, but the sentiment of those at the hearing was, "If we're hungry and we have the money to pay the price, give us the privileges of American citizens and allow us to eat where we choose."

## COMPETENT COLORED GIRLS ARE REJECTED

*The Washington Post*  
Washington, D. C. Feb. 19.  
The following resolution was offered in the House of Representatives January 28, 1919, by Mr. Mason, and referred to the committee on reform in the civil service and ordered to be printed:

(H. Res. 533.)  
"Whereas, it is publicly charged that in the matter of civil appointments under the Government in the District of Columbia there is great discrimination against the Colored citizen; and

"Whereas among others it is charged in the public press that the United States School Garden Army, Washington, District of Columbia, notified Mrs. Ida Hall that the Civil Service Commission had certified her to that department and that she was asked to report December twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and eighteen; that she did so, and charges and believes that by reason

of her being Colored they refused her appointment and notified her on January second, nineteen hundred and nineteen, that she could not be appointed. A copy of her appointment or assignment and rejection are hereunto attached as part of this resolution, and

"Whereas, the said Mrs. Hall is thoroughly competent for the place she seeks, is a patriotic citizen, daughter of a soldier in the Civil War, and has a son in the United States service as a soldier, and charges and believes that she was rejected because of her color; Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the United States School Garden Army be requested to report on the above case, if not inconsistent with public service.

"Resolved further, That the Committee in Civil Service be hereby directed to investigate the general charge that Colored citizens who have complied with the Civil Service law are being discriminated against in employment by reason of their color, and the said committee be requested to make such investigations and report within the next thirty days."

—From The Freeman.

## Woman Forced to Leave Town for Selling Papers

*The Daily Herald*  
Topeka, Kan. March 14.—Threatening death unless she stopped acting as agent for newspapers published by people of her race, Miss Pauline Willis was compelled to leave town. An article in the Defender which exposed the charlatan methods of a southern white planter in his dealings with laborers started the sentiment against her. The planter was recently convicted of peonage by the federal authorities and sent to prison. The article was produced in court during the trial, it is said, and played an important part in bringing about the conviction.

## EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE SCORES ONCE MORE.

Cooperates with Mechanics Club to Get Justice for Young Face Man.  
*The Broadway*  
Attention Gentlemen!

The writer Wilbur Hatfield, has tried to encourage young men to study engineering subjects. Many replied: "What is the use, The State Board will not give you a chance to pass the examination." 3-22-19

The first case I learned of where it was a fact, I asked The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to make investigations. They assured me, during this war time it was impossible, and considered it not worth the while, as it only interested plain men in greasy overalls.

I was pleased to note the same day I asked the Equal Rights League to give me the real facts of the case, they made investigations at once.

As a rule this organ of the Government throws letter of this character in the waste basket unanswered.

I received a full account of the case, with the promise to make adjustment, and to render the necessary assistance to the applicant.  
Yours for Efficiency and progress.  
WILBUR HATFIELD

## Civil Rights Act Is Upheld by Jury at Niagara Falls,

*The New York Times*  
The New York Theatre Company Will Have to Pay Samuel Dett \$392 Damages for Excluding Him from First Floor.

3-29-19.  
(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—After deliberating twenty minutes in the case of Samuel Dett against the Arcade Theatre Company, in which the defendant was charged with violating the Civil Rights Act, a verdict was returned in favor of Mr. Dett, who was awarded \$392 damages.

Samuel Dett has been a clerk in the Niagara Falls Post Office for fourteen years. He brought suit against the Arcade Theatre Company because A. C. Hayman, manager of the theatre, declined to seat him and a lady friend on the first floor because of their color. The incident occurred August 14, 1916.

The plaintiff stated on the witness stand that he purchased the orchestra seats at the box office; that when he and his female companion were escorted down the aisle they were suddenly stopped and told by the usher they could not occupy the seats. Manager Hayman was next consulted, who declared that the couple could not sit on the lower floor but would have to go into the gallery.

"I insisted on the seats my tickets called for, but Manager Hayman said we could not occupy them," said Mr. Dett. "I warned him about the law and his reply to me was, 'I'm the law here.'"

Hayman's defense was that the seats Dett's tickets called for were broken and that he offered him any other vacant seats in the theatre. He denied that he refused to seat the couple.

Discrimination - 1919.

## COLORED AMERICA'S OFFICIAL PETITION TO U. S. CONGRESS

SINCE THIS HOME APPEAL WAS NOT HEED, COLORED RACE, NATIONALLY ASSEMBLED  
VOTED TO SUE FOR DEMOCRACY AT WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE—PETITION WRIT-  
TEN BY WM. MONROE TROTTER, ENABLED TO ARRANGE CONGRESS BY WORK OF MRS  
TROTTER ON GUARDIAN.

Shame on Jas. W. Johnson and Those of N. A. A. C. P., Who Op-  
pose the Laying of Such a Condition Before the Peace Con-  
ference of a War for World Democracy.

### PETITION.

To the House of Representatives of the United States of America:

Honorable Speaker and Representatives, hear and receive, we pray, the petition of the  
National Liberty Congress, composed of delegates from all sections of this country in be-  
half of all Colored Americans, those of African extraction, 12,000,000 strong, loyal citi-  
zens desiring liberty and the rights of democracy, we petition you to hear our grievances,  
to wit, that—

FIRST. We are the victims of civil proscription, solely because of race and color, in  
three-fourths of the States and in the National Capital (Federal territory), barred from  
places of public accommodation, recreation, and resort; yes, from such places within Gov-  
ernment buildings.

SECOND. We are the victims of class distinction, based solely on our race and color,  
in public carriers in one-third of the States, segregated even when passengers in interstate  
travel and with the railroads under the control of the Federal Government.

THIRD. We are the victims of caste and race prejudice in Government military and  
naval schools and in officer schools with other citizens solely on the basis of race and  
color, and in the Navy itself, except as to the service below deck.

FOURTH. We are the victims of proscriptive discrimination, based on our race and  
color, in the executive departments of the Federal Government, refused employment in  
many after appointment through the civil service, segregated at work, in the appointments  
of health and comfort.

FIFTH. We are the victims of political proscription in one-third of the States, even  
in the election of Federal officials, in violation of the Federal Constitution, both indirectly  
by congressional representation based on disfranchisement and directly through intima-  
tion, trickery, or State statutes and constitutions.

SIXTH. We are the victims in many States, as a consequence of the foregoing civil  
and political proscriptions of imposition, robbery, ravishing, mob violence, murder, and  
massacre, because of our race and color, denied protection of police, of sheriffs; denied  
trial by court or jury, rendered impotent to protect our daughters, wives, or mothers from  
violation by white men or murder by the mob.

Inasmuch as our country is now engaged in the most gigantic war in recorded history,  
going to Europe to fight, our President, Woodrow Wilson, now the moral leader and spokes-  
man of the allied nations which are resisting Germanic aggression having officially de-  
clared that our country has entered the fight for the purpose of democratizing the nations  
of the world and liberating the free people everywhere, that we are embarked upon "an en-  
terprise which is to release the spirits of the world from bondage," that we are "fighting  
for the rights of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government,"  
to "make the world at last free" for "security for life and liberty," to "make the world  
safe for democracy" which, meaning rule of all people, necessarily carries the presumption  
of the same public rights for all without difference or distinction because of the accidents  
of race or creed, thereby not creating class privilege, which means autocracy.

Inasmuch as American citizens irrespective of race or color are subject to draft, or are  
drafted into fighting, while all citizens regardless of race are expected to aid the Govern-  
ment by moral support, by propaganda, by sacrifice at home to help the Government, all  
of which our racial element is now doing with a loyalty unsurpassed by citizens of any  
race or color in every war, and, even now, under present treatment, morally greater than  
that of others because the only vicarious loyalty;

In order that our country may not be weakened in moral position, prestige and power  
by violations here of the noble pronouncements of its President;

In order that the morale and esprit de corps in this war, both of the soldier and of  
the civilian part of an element of the American nearly one-eighth, may not be weakened  
by the consciousness of the present denials to it at home of those conditions and ideals which  
they are sacrificing or are risking life to secure for others, with their soldiers witness-  
ing the continuance of indignities, oppressions, and killing of their kin ere they leave for the  
battle front abroad, and without assurance of protection of their family, their sisters,  
wives, mothers from the lynching mob;

In order that, when this awful world war is over and victory comes to the entente

allies, the condition of life of 12,000,000 human beings in the United States of America  
may not prevent the awful sacrifice from accomplishing the war's moral purpose—demo-  
cratizing of the nations of the world—and that our own Republic may not be a part of the  
world not safe for democracy;

We do now petition you, the Congress of the United States of America, as an act of  
justice, of moral consistency, and to help win the war for world democracy:

FIRST. To abolish and forbid all distinctions, segregations, and discriminations based  
upon race or color in places of public accommodation, recreation, and resort in Federal  
buildings and in Federal territory.

SECOND. To abolish and forbid all distinctions, segregations, and discriminations  
based upon our race and color or upon prejudice of race or color in the emoluments, the rat-  
ing, the promotions, the placement of employees in the facilities provided by the Gov-  
ernment for eating, rest, recreating, health for Government employees, or for others in Fed-  
eral Government buildings or in Federal hospitals.

THIRD. To abolish and forbid any distinction, separation, or discrimination based on  
race or color in any coach of any public carrier operated by the Federal Government.

FOURTH. To open the doors of all schools of the Federal Government and all branches  
of the Army and Navy to citizens on the same basis, without distinction or discrimination  
based on race or color.

FIFTH. To exercise the mandatory powers of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth  
articles of the Federal Constitution, to the end that there shall be no involuntary servitude,  
no denial of the equal protection of law, no denial of the exercise of suffrage because of  
race, color, or previous condition.

### A NEW WHITIE IN CIVIL SERVICE DISCRIMINATION

Our attention has been called to a new method of appointment  
of civil service employees in Hampton, Va., that warrants the atten-  
tion of the heads of that branch of the government and definite  
action. The clipping referred to reads:

3-10-19  
WANTED—TWO WHITE MAIL CLERKS in Hampton Post  
Office. Send in written application. F. W. Shield, Postmaster.

Strange and devious are the ways in which new symptoms of  
prejudice and un-democracy are cropping out in this land of the  
free. According to the Civil Service regulations and laws, when-  
ever vacancies occur in the higher branches of the service, those in  
lower positions who have given efficient and faithful service are  
promoted and their places are filled by others who are able to pass  
examinations and qualify otherwise for the vacancies. These exami-  
nations are open to all persons and appointments are supposed to  
be made from the list of the successful ones in the order which they  
rank in competitive tests. Yet here is an example of a postmaster  
deliberately advertising for white mail clerks and doing so with  
impunity and in open violation of the civil service law.

The deliberate discrimination of officials of the Civil Service  
Commission shown towards colored applicants has long been known,  
but this is the first time to our knowledge that one has dared to come  
out openly in the manner of the postmaster at Hampton. Hitherto  
it has been done in a sub rosa fashion. One case in point which  
comes to mind is that of a young woman living in a western city  
who successfully passed an examination and was ordered to report  
on a certain day in Washington to begin work. This young woman  
was the sole support of a widowed mother. They sold their home  
and all of their possessions at a great sacrifice, went to Washington,

and on reporting for duty, the young woman was told that there had been a mistake, and that the position had already been filled. The case of this young woman is not an isolated one, but many more can be cited. Following a number of such cases, some genius in the department thought of a shrewd plan of having all applicants send photographs of themselves with their applications. Even this plan, however, was not entirely successful because, due to certain obvious reasons, the colored race in America has so many shades and complexions that it is frequently difficult to differentiate between the two races.

If the United States government, through the Civil Service Commission, is thus going to practice or at least assent to such intentional violation of civil service law, then colored and white people alike will have another reason to wonder if Fiume and Czecho-Slovakia are to be the only recipients of that illusive quantity known as democracy.

**EQUAL RIGHTS BILLS**  
Connecticut and Pennsylvania are facing the enactment of equal rights bills.

The legislatures in both states have considered already measures, drawn in many cases by the colored people themselves who in addition to this, have gone up to the state house in delegations to urge the passage of the measures.

Such a law as proposed in the Connecticut legislature would assure Negroes common law rights and set fines for discrimination against citizens on account of color. The Pennsylvania bill is similar. The demand is made that hotels, restaurants, theatres, places of amusement, bus lines shall be specifically mentioned in the bill, so that it would be impossible to exclude colored persons from any place open to others.

One of the representatives of the colored delegations told the judiciary committee of the legislature last week that colored people were tired of waiting for their rights, they "had lived on promises for fifty years."

Equal rights bills as passed by several Northern states in the past have been nullified in effect because of the failure of the bill to name the places which practice discrimination. Whereas theatres and public carriers have never segregated colored patrons, there have been many instances where white hotels, saloons and restaurants refused colored people accommodation. It was the spirit but not the letter of the original laws to include all places open to the public.

A wave of striving for democracy is about to spread itself over the country, forming in the North and spreading southward. It may lose its driving power by running upon rocks in the southern states, but in the North, it will be harder soon to keep colored people out of public places than to enter a saloon and buy a drink of whiskey.

NEW YORK  
MARCH 22, 1919  
**NEGROES WANT  
EQUAL RIGHTS  
IN OHIO TOWNS**

Ohio negroes are trying to secure equal rights with whites in admission to picture shows in that State. Representative A. Lee Beaty, colored, of Cincinnati, forced the lower house of the Ohio Legislature to pass such a bill. He threatened political vengeance by 50,000 negro voters if the bill was not passed and demanded a roll call and show-down. The next day Representatives changed their votes from "yes" to "no," and the bill has been pigeon-holed. It is predicted that the Beaty bill never will reach the Ohio Senate.

## COLOR LINE DRAWN AGAINST A TEACHER

**A Blind Poet of the Negro Race  
Makes a Temperate and Dignified Protest**

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—The Board of Public Education has two lists on file for eligible teachers. One list is typed in black. It is for white eligibles. The other list is typed in red for colored eligibles.

From the February class of Normal School a colored girl graduated in the domestic science course. She was second in average of a class of eight, all others of which were white.

The seven white girls have received their appointments. The one colored girl has not. She was told by members that a white girl, graduating from the Philadelphia Normal School, was eligible to teach both white and colored children, but that a colored girl of the same training was eligible to teach colored children only.

There is a colored school, Sixteenth and Lombard, where every teacher in the school is colored, with one exception. They have a white domestic science teacher. This colored girl has been denied that position because of the policy of the board that a colored woman must not teach white children. Although there are considerably over 75 per cent of colored children attending the Domestic Science Center, she has been told

though this is her only chance, that only when every child attending that center is colored will she be given the position.

This same young woman entered a United States employment office for women. She was most courteously attended to and was given an application to be filled. She filled it for clerical work and knew the need of such work by posters on the wall.

After filling the application, she gave it to the woman at the desk. The woman read it and finding from the application the girl's race, told her that in a few days a department was to be opened for colored women as there was not sufficient room there, and she would refer the application to that department.

Another instance: A young man, a graduate of the School of Pedagogy, passed successfully the civil service examination for first-class clerical work. He was called to the Schuylkill Arsenal for employment, but on finding his color, he was denied the position. Since that time he received an appointment as teacher.

The young man was again sent for, for evening work, highly compensated. He presented himself and was again refused, with the apology that he had not sufficient business training. This came from an assistant who would not be expected to know the qualifications of such a position.

It seems to me as if it were about time for the public and the press to take a determined stand against this outrage, which if permitted to continue must prove as dangerous to the United States as militarism to Germany.

Right is right, wrong is wrong, whether in America or Europe.

IRVIN M. UNDERHILL.

Philadelphia, March 31, 1919.

## WINS SUIT AGAINST

## SYRACUSE THEATRES

(Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES)  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Mrs. Marshall Gray won her suit against the Seneca Amusement Co. for demanding to sell her a ticket for other than the balcony. She was awarded \$100. The two theatres that were figured in her suit were the Temple and Crescent.

## NO SEPARATION NECESSARY

The communication from the white automobile drivers at the Union Station, addressed to City Council, Thursday night asking that the white drivers and the colored drivers have separate stands at the Union Station, the white drivers to be placed on the north side of Roberts street and south of the Union Station and the colored drivers to be placed on the south side of Stewart street and north of the Station, is a request which carries with it the rankest kind of discrimination. There has been no apparent friction between white and colored drivers at the Union Station, and we can see no just reason why the present working conditions between the drivers there should be changed. For years it has been the custom of visitors arriving at this station, who wish auto conveniences, to go to the south side of the station where the hacking cars have parked for years, to get a machine. To make a separation of the drivers now, placing the Negroes on the northside and the whites

on the southside of the station, will give the white drivers an advantage which will be very detrimental to the interests of the colored drivers and cause them to lose much of the patronage which they now get. At all of the other public hack stands throughout the city there is no separation of the drivers as to race, and we can see nothing but a desire for discrimination and advantage in the request which the white Union Station auto drivers have sent to City Council. We do not feel that the streets and lanes committee of Council, to which the communication has been referred, will be a party to this unjust discrimination by recommending its adoption, for if it is approved and succeeds in passing the city council the colored drivers at the station may as well junk their machines as to attempt to do business at the northside of the station.

## A THUNDERBOLT FROM AN "AKRON DAILY

The Akron Beacon Journal, commenting on the fight made by the colored people for the Beaty bill, says in part: 4-26-19

"The bill asks for nothing unreasonable from the Negro's standpoint.

The constitution says he has certain rights. Party platforms reaffirm that fact and promise him their enjoyment. Who can blame him or say that he seeks something unreasonable when he asks that he be allowed to enjoy them? The point is not debatable in either logic or morality. He either has a right or he has it not. We cannot buy his vote by telling him he has it and then refuse to give it to him. If it is an unpleasant situation we have created it ourselves, and as we see it the legislature must either pass the bill or else again wing another circle of hypocrisy. But of this we all may be sure this bill is only sympathetic of much that is yet to come. When you send men to die on foreign soil to uphold the rights of democracy you cannot deny its application at home. Whether this is a good or a bad thing is not the question. We started the thing with the XIII and XIV amendments. We revitalized it when we took the substance of our people and conscripted their bodies to bear the hardships and die to make the world safe for democracy. We must now either live up to those high professions or again show the world how little faith can be placed in rulers or politicians in power."

# KANSAS DEFENSE SOCIETY IN A PLEA FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

## Organization Wins First Blood in Fight Against Jim Crow in Kansas.

1-31-19  
The Kansas Defense Society met the House Committee on Education Thursday afternoon in the office of the superintendent of public instruction.

Representative Evans, chairman of the committee received us in a polite and cordial manner. Hon. Elisha Scott, attorney for the Defense Society was chairman of that body, and speaking on behalf of his committee, he assured the legislative committee of the kindly feeling the colored people cherished toward them, and felt and believed that they would act for Kansas and her citizens alike; showing the special privileges to none. Mr. Scott then introduced the Rev. S. E. J. Watson, pastor of Shiloh Baptist church and also president of the colored Crittenton Home. He is a scholar, deep thinker and a most convincing speaker. In the course of his remarks, Rev. Watson put twelve propositions to the committee and every man had to set up and take notice. He said:

"I was born and reared in the South and know what your actions here in this Great Republican State will mean to that section.

"To have this the Sunflower State and the Old John Brown State pass such a bill will say to the Vardaman, Tillman, Bailey type of the South, 'Go to it we are with you.'

"Shall we pass such a law as will say to its colored citizens:

"You are not worthy of the best education.

"Segregation means inferior equipment. To pass such a bill puts the stamp of inferiority on the race and opens the way by law for mistreatment.

"Texas railroad law calls for equal accommodations. Yet a colored woman must ride from Texarkana to El Paso, six hundred miles with no place to wash her face. By degrees these bills creep into our state. We have fully enough now.

"Shall this state say to our boys before the smoke of battle has cleared away that you fought well, but we are shutting a door of hope in your face.

Boys, you were good enough to shoulder your guns and fight for a pure Democracy but you are not good enough to enjoy the thing you fought for.

What a record, fifty-four years of freedom and not a single assassin or anarchist born in the race?

"Any community that has hatred enough to want segregation has enough hatred to think that we are not worthy of the best, and it takes the best to make the best citizens.

"We do not ask for any special favors to be enacted for us. But we do ask that you will please not enact any against us.

"Go South and you will find that there is no end to this when it starts, and that the worst form of citizenship exists under segregated influences.

"Our boys have not returned from over the sea. Shall they have taken from them when they return, the thing for which they fought so nobly?

"Perhaps some colored man got the Hun from whose gun would have come the fatal bullet that would have taken the supreme sacrifice from some man's son who is fighting for this bill.

"The man who fights for such a bill is in a small way making the same fight the kaiser made. 'Me and mine up but all others down.'

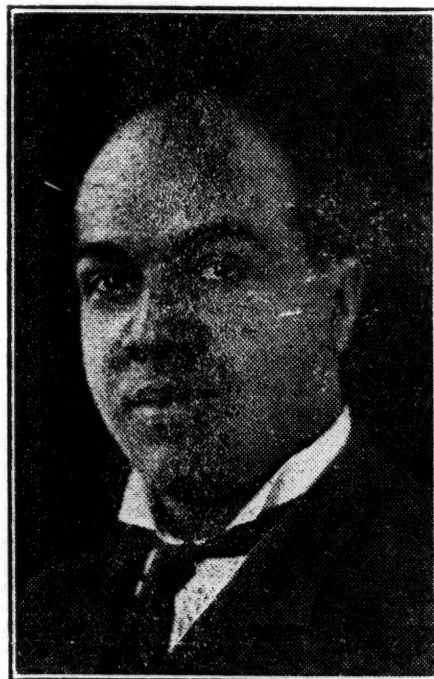
"The man who fights against it is fighting for Pure Democracy—equal rights for all and special favors for None.

"Shall we be citizens only in time of War?"

Lieutenant William A. Bettis, editor of The Wichita Protest, a paper that wears neither mask or muzzle, was introduced next. He delivered a fine, convincing speech teeming with patriotism, such as can only fall from the lips of a man who has stood on the firing line and bared his breast to the enemy. Lieutenant Bettis was speaking for a cause that is closer to his heart. He was talking for the cause of freedom, a cause for which he had offered his life. It was very touching and pathetic when the Lieutenant referred to the battle fields of France in his vivid word picture told how gamely that white and black America charged the Hun together, and to pass such a bill would be contrary to the great principle for which many of them made the supreme sacrifice and today, white and black, are sleeping side by side beneath the soil of France. It was plainly visible that the members of the Educational Committee were deeply touched and that the Soldier's plea had went home.

Mr. Stewart, of Galena, where the infamous bill was conceived, was next

to address the committee. He said he had lived in Galena for forty odd years and the races had always lived in peace and harmony, and that the feeling among the school children could not have been better under any circumstances. He said that there had never been any trouble until Senator Sparks was sent to the legislature two years ago. He said that the colored citizens, most of whom



REV. S. E. J. WATSON, Pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church and Bold Defender of the Rights of His People.

are taxpayers, never asked for separate schools and a few white people wanted to force it upon them.

Prof. N. Sawyer, an instructor in the public schools of this city was also one of the speakers. He represented the N. A. A. of C. P. He said that wherever segregated schools existed that the colored people received the inferior end, that under that system it was impossible to make them equal.

The committee was composed of twelve who were working under the direction of Mrs. Ella Rollen, one of the brightest and most aggressive women in the West. She is on hand and in the forefront on all occasions when the rights of the race are involved and will fight to the last ditch. It was this grand little woman who two years ago watched the legislature from the opening to the close, and her shrewd tact and cunning manipulations kept this infamous bill from becoming a law. She is one of the most valuable members of the Kansas Defense Society in whose executive councils she is making herself felt. The committee: Mrs. Ella Rollen, Hon. Elisha Scott, Rev. S. E. J. Watson, G. W. Hamilton, Nick Chiles, Col. Stewart, Galena; all of the De-

fense Society, and Lieut. W. A. Bettis, Citizens League, Wichita. Prof. N. Sawyer, Hon. Jas. H. Guy, Prof. Fred. Roundtree, Mr. Sig. Tarbett and Hon. A. M. Thomas, all of the N. A. A. of C. P.

## Jim Crow High School Wiped Out

The Court  
The Christian Recorder  
From Gallipolis, Ohio, comes the word that the Court of Appeals has perpetually enjoined the Gallipolis Board of Education from maintaining a High School of Color. The Court in sustaining the decision of the lower Court, has ordered that the colored citizens of Gallipolis have been barred from attending the Gallia Academy High School and were compelled to attend a Jim Crow High School, the Lincoln School, which was finally condemned by the State Building Inspector. 1-23-19

On May 1918, the colored citizens presented a petition to the School Board asking that Lincoln School be made first-class or else the colored high school students be permitted to attend the Gallia Academy High School. The petition was ignored.

On September 9, 1918, Principal Wilbert E. Howell tried to have seven eligible colored students admitted to the Gallia Academy High School. His request was refused.

Charles R. Bell, Esq., of Columbus, Ohio, then instituted suit against the Board of Education. Finally, on November 18, the case came up for final hearing in the Court of Common Pleas, and that Court perpetually enjoined the Gallipolis Board of Education from maintaining "A High School of Color." The Court also ruled that the High School students status is determined by residence rather than by color. The Circuit Court, in session at Ironton, sustained the decision of the lower Court and now colored children are permitted to enter the Gallia Academy High School.

Must Not read papers, Says Tennessee Town  
Somerville, Tenn., Feb. 7.—White people of this city have issued an order that no "Colored newspapers" must be circulated in the town, but that every "darkey," the petition reads, must read the Falcon, a local white paper edited by a Confederate veteran. The whites stated this step was being done in order to keep the "nigger" from getting besides himself, and to keep him in this city by newspapers of our Race.

people have been leaving by the wholesale, seeking better opportunity and development in northern cities. The edict was issued against the newspapers when white men were forced, because of the lack of help, to plow the fields.

Somerville is the county seat of Fayette county. There are 25,000 of our people residing in this section and only 7,000 whites. Our people furnished five soldiers to one white soldier from this district to the National Army in the fight for democracy.

## NEGRO FIGHT IS ON

Yount Segregation Bill Back on Calendar Again.

House Overrules Committee That Killed Measure.

## COMES BEFORE ENTIRE BODY

Big Negro Lobby Will Be Brought Out in Opposition.

Possibility of Its Passage in the Lower House Now.

The Kansas house today overruled the decision of the educational committee and ordered the negro school segregation bill placed on the calendar for consideration of the whole house. There was but scattered opposition to the motion of Yount of Cherokee county to override the decision of the house committee, which had killed the bill.

By their action today house members indicated that there was strong possibility of the passage of the segregation measure when it is finally considered under general orders. Various members of the house spoke in favor of bringing the bill before the entire house for consideration. There was no attempt on the part of the majority of the members to dodge the issue or to place the responsibility entirely on the shoulders of the committee.

Strong Negro Lobby. Under the decision of the house, one of the strongest negro lobbies before the legislature in years will be brought

out in opposition to the segregation bill. Two years ago the bill passed the house. Its passage in the senate was blocked by the action of Governor Capper, who threatened to veto the measure if it succeeded in passing both legislative bodies. This year opposition has already developed and petitions signed by the former governor and a number of leading negroes of the state have been presented to legislative members. Under the influence of these appeals, the bill was killed in the house educational committee. Yount, however, won sufficient support today to easily put his pet bill on the calendar.

The bill is similar to the one which passed the house in 1917. It extends to cities of the second class the right to provide separate schools for negroes and whites. The privilege now applies only to cities of the first class. Provisions of the bill are not compulsory. They merely extend the right of segregation to second class towns.

## Introduced by Senator Richon Is Endorsed NEW HAVEN CONN TIMES FEBRUARY 4, 1919 To the Times-Leader:

On January 29, Senator Bishop presented a civil rights bill in the senate which is reported by the Times-Leader to have been presented by request, and in order that the people may know under whose auspices this bill is advocated, I take this opportunity to say that the Colored Citizens Equal Rights League of the State of Connecticut, representing the sentiment of the colored people as put forth by this organization have by petition represented hundreds of leading colored citizens in the several cities of New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury and others, expressed their desire to have this bill placed upon the statutes in this state.

We believe that the people of the state of Connecticut generally do not know what an injustice is imposed upon many of our citizens, and for the benefit of those who do not know I desire to call attention to this fact: In the city of Hartford, the capitol of the state, I have found it very difficult to obtain hotel accommodation or to be served a meal in a restaurant because of race discrimination, so that if colored persons, irrespective of who they may be, traveling through the country should for any cause be detained there after ten o'clock at night after which there is no train out of there going west until near four o'clock in the morning, there is but one of two things for them to do—walk the streets or sit in the railroad station all night. The same condition exists generally throughout the state of Connecticut. This is why the colored people of the state, through the Colored Citizens Equal Rights League, are going to Hartford and ask the legislature to have enacted into law this civil rights bill.

We believe that when that great army was mobilized in this country by President Wilson (four hundred thousand of which belonged to the negro race) to go over there to fight for the principles of world-wide democracy, many of whom with patriotic devotion to the cause made the supreme sacrifice, believed that they would establish for themselves and posterity both at home and abroad

the right to live everywhere in the civilized world and enjoy all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the laws of Christian civilization—especially in the land of our birth, that we are want to call the home of the brave and the land of the free. And we expect and believe that this legislature will without hesitation give to all the people of this state the same guarantee and protection to enjoy equal civil rights as the states of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Ohio have done. If it is good law in those states it will be good law in Connecticut. We believe that the people of this state will not allow the world to say that the great sacrifice our boys have made fighting for the right was made in vain.

There is nothing asked for in this bill that is not in accord with right and justice, all of which is laid down in the fundamental law of our country and guaranteed to every American citizen.

J. P. PEAKER,  
Pres. Colored Citizens Rights League  
CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE  
FEBRUARY 7, 1919  
Evanston Negroes Fight

### Restriction in Theater

Racial prejudice against Evanston Negroes, alleged to have been sustained by the police in one instance, has aroused the Negro residents of the north shore town. Yesterday they complained to Mayor Harry Pearsons. The delegation, headed by W. H. Gill, Negro editor, announced that the next case of eviction of a Negro from the Star theater, 806 Davis street, for refusing to change to the "Negro section" will be made the basis of a prosecution in the courts.

Rev. Dr. W. T. Johnson reported that his communication sent in reply to the editorial of the Richmond, Va. News-Leader concerning Billy Sunday meetings and the colored folks never came out in the columns of that journal. We must admit that we can not understand the attitude of the editorial management of that popular journal. It is a favorite among the colored folks, so to speak, but there is much feeling on account of the sentiment expressed in those columns. Oh, when shall we understand some of these white folks, who profess to be our friends and when shall these white folks, who profess to be our friends understand us?

WOULD NOT PUBLISH  
REPLY OF DRS. JOHN-  
SON AND LEWIS

## Richmond, Va. News-Leader Bars Colored Leaders from Its Columns. No Reasons are Given.

### Rev. Dr. W. T. Johnson and Rev. Dr. Z. D. Lewis Give to the Public the Communication That Was Not Published.

Editor Richmond Planet:

Dear Sir,—I notice in one of your editorials of last week, the expressed desire to have a reply to a recent editorial in the News-Leader, headed "The Negro and the Sunday Meetings."

The reply was prepared and sent in to the News-Leader, but up to the present time they have failed to publish. You would do us a great kindness to give your readers the benefit of your answer through the columns of your valuable paper.

I am enclosing you a copy for publication. Thanking you in advance for your favor. I am,

Yours very truly,  
W. T. JOHNSON.

Richmond, Va.,  
February 7, 1919.

Editor News Leader,  
Cty.

Dear Sir.—We note that an editorial appeared in the News Leader, Thursday afternoon, January 30, 1919, the caption of which was "Negroes and the Sunday meetings."

From careful reading of the article the impression might be made that there is an effort to provoke a very unpleasant discussion over a matter that could have been avoided. But such is not our desire. We have no quarrel with any one.

## THAT INSULTING ANNOUNCEMENT.

To begin with, we beg to say that to our knowledge there is no organized protest against the Rev. Billy Sunday's Campaign Committee for their action in excluding the Negro from the meetings, but there is a very great surprise that has come to us all, in that from the reading of the papers for the past two years, we were left under the impression that Mr. Sunday's coming would be for the benefit of all the people, hence many of our people had made up their minds to hear this wonderful Evangelist whose name was world wide, but lo! when he appears upon the scene, some of our people applied for entrance at the Auditorium, and they are emphatically told that "you cannot enter here, these meetings are not for negroes." There was plenty of room on the main floor, and no one

in the gallery, but because they were negroes, they could not enter there. One colored man entered and was seated, but was forced to vacate his seat and leave the building. Since this was true, and we remember we had no part in inviting Mr. Sunday to the city, or giving financial support to the campaign, it occurred to us that it would be best for us to go on in the even tenor of our ways, working for the salvation of precious souls as it was our custom to do before Mr. Sunday came to the city.

## A SURPRISING DECLARATION.

We were further surprised to notice a special mention of the names of Rev. W. T. Johnson of the First African Baptist Church, and Rev. Z. D. Lewis, of the Second Baptist Church, as if they were in hearty accord with the committee in closing the doors of the city Auditorium against the Negroes of this community. We sincerely object to being held up in this light before this community. We preach "Whosoever will let him come" and therefore could not endorse the action of any committee who says by their action because of your color you cannot come in to hear the Gospel of Jesus Christ preach ed by Rev. Mr. Sunday.

During the many years past we remember having been invited to many things, both secular and religious at the city Auditorium conducted by white people. In most of these large meetings we have had access to choice of seats. At these particular times nobody was hurt, neither were the races the worse off by the contact, but to the contrary great good has been done in the community, because they understood one another better. In many instances now in the city of Richmond, Va. white and colored people are holding conferences together on matters affecting the material welfare of the community, and we must confess our very great disappointment at not having the priv

BIG MEETING CALLED IN  
INTEREST OF COLORED MEN  
TOPEKA KAN CAPITAL  
FEBRUARY 16, 1919  
State-Wide Mass Meeting in  
Topeka Saturday.

Many Organizations, Religious and  
Otherwise, White and Colored, to  
Send Representatives.

Expression of opinion in regard to proposed legislation affecting the colored race in Kansas is to be secured at a state-wide mass meeting in Topeka next Saturday, called yesterday by the Kansas branch of the Asso-

ciation for the Advancement of Colored People. The association is composed of leading white and colored citizens of the state. Both races will be about equally represented at the conference.

The call was issued to organizations of all kinds—civil and religious, fraternities and secret societies, lodges, forums, clubs, and churches, asking them to send representatives to the mass meeting who will express the sentiment of the organizations. The Kansas association was actuated in calling this meeting by the fact that a bill proposing segregation of the colored and white races in the schools was recently introduced in the state legislature.

## Died for World Democracy.

Many colored regiments saw active service in the world war. Many colored men died for the principles of democracy in the world. The Kansas association now wants to know whether those sacrifices were made for a democracy for the white race—with the colored man remaining as the object of adverse legislation and segregation and deprived of civil and political rights. This information can only be obtained by securing a definite expression from the people of the state, it is said by association leaders.

The mass meeting, which will be held at Memorial hall, will have as its principal speaker, John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Shillady is one of the foremost social workers of the United States, having been secretary of the New York state industrial board in 1913, and four years the executive secretary of the Buffalo, N. Y., Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis. He has been active in the work of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections and in the committee on unemployment of the city of New York.

## Topeka Branch in Charge.

While the mass meeting is called by the state association, the Topeka branch will be in charge of the arrangements. Arthur Capper, senator-elect, is president of the association, and Miss Julia B. Roundtree, is secretary. James H. Guy, a lawyer, and N. Sawyer, a grade school principal, both prominent among the colored people of Topeka, and members of the executive committee, are actively pushing arrangements for the entertainment of the big convention.

CHICAGO PHOTOGRAPHY  
JANUARY 22, 1919

## Evanston Negroes Lose Fight on Segregation

Evanston negroes have lost their fight against the "Jim Crow" seating arrangements at the motion picture theatres. Mayor Pearsons told William H. Gill, their spokesman, that the theatres were within their rights.

The three principal theatres in the suburb have various sections reserved for various types of patrons.

Discrimination - 1919.

# The Boys of the 'Ninth' to Whom Justice Is Denied

4-26-19.

The colored advocate



After these boys have aided the fight for democracy and sacrificed all, here in Ohio the Republicans have denied them and their kinsfolk equal rights and justice.  
What are WE going to do about it?

## DIRTY STAIRS FOR NEGROES

*The Afro*  
University Hospital reserves  
Use of Front Stairs and  
Elevator For Use of White  
Visitors. Mrs. Jerome Wil-  
son and daughter insulted  
4-19-19/9

The necessity of the colored people of Baltimore establishing and maintaining a hospital large enough to care for the members of the race was more clearly emphasized on Sunday of last week when Mrs. Jerome Wilson and her daughter were sent out of the front entrance of the University Hospital after they were within four steps of the ward which contained their husband and father, Mr. Jerome Wilson and were told to enter the hospital by the gate on Green St. or the side entrance on Lombard St.

About two weeks ago Mr. Wilson fell down the elevator shaft at the Bonaparte Building at Paca and Lombard streets, and was severely injured. He was carried to the University Hospital where he remained as a pay patient at the rate of fourteen dollars per week. Mrs. Wilson had been granted permission to enter the front door of the hospital on account of the after effects of her illness, as there were fewer steps to climb, and since colored people are not permitted to use the elevator. Everything went smoothly until last Sunday when the colored porter rushed upstairs in front of Mrs. Wilson and her daughter and declared in a loud voice, "You are not going to enter the ward by this way." I have been employed at this hospital for twenty years and I am not going to let you make me lose my job. We have rules and system here."

The matter was referred to the superintendent, who had just entered upon his duties that day. He informed Mrs. Wilson that the side entrance was for colored patients and their visitors and she might as well start in taking her medicine that day by using the designated gate. He further declared, "If you do not like the way we treat you here take your patient out. We did not ask you to bring him here and we are not anxious to have him."

When interviewed by a reporter of the Afro-American, the superintendent imbued with all the prejudice of the Southerner, stated in a very irritated tone, "all colored people and visitors of free patients are supposed to enter the hospital by the gate on Green street, or the entrance on Lombard street."

"Then the gate is not an entirely Jim crow affair," he was asked.

"Yes, it is a Jimcrow affair. We are not going to have the colored people entering the front door. They have done it, for during the war everything was rather lax and loose around here, but now I have returned, I shall see to the enforcement of the rule."

Through the direction of one of the charwomen of the hospital the reporter located the stairs reserved for colored visitors. Six flights of steps are very steep, dirty and dark. For two flights there is no light of any description. In the doorway leading to the steps, the employees keep there, scrub buckets, brooms and other articles necessary for cleaning, making the dark entrance very dangerous.

On Friday the day of the visit by the reporter, two huge bricks had been carelessly left on the narrow and dark stairway.

The colored porter who refused the entrance of Mrs. Wilson and her daughter stands dressed in a green suit with gold letters, "U H" at the front entrance of the hospital. As soon as he sees a dark face coming toward the door he is quickly on the job referring you to the "proper entrance". Such action on his part has no doubt, permitted him to keep the job for twenty years.

## SENATE BILL NO. 567--PRO- VIDING FOR SEPARATE SCHOOLS

### A LAW THAT WOULD HAVE PLACED KANSAS IN THE HANDS OF SOUTHERN RENEGADES.

#### AN ACT

In relation to powers and duties of boards of education in certain cities of the second class, and to amend section 9136 of the General Statutes of Kansas for 1915.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1—That section 9136 of the General Statutes of Kansas for 1915 be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 9136. The board of education of any city of the second class shall have power to elect its own officers, except treasurer; to fill vacancies in said board, caused by death, remove or resignation, until the next city election or make its own rules and regulations subject to provisions of law; to organize and maintain a system of graded and high schools such as it deems the educational interests of the city demands; to exercise sole control over the schools and school property of the city; to maintain such high school, in whole or in part, by demanding, collecting and receiving a tuition fee for and from each and every scholar or pupil attending the high school; and, in cities of the second class which now have or hereafter may have a population of 5,000 or more, to establish and maintain either on its own initiative, or upon petition, separate rooms of buildings for the different sexes, races or nationalities of the grade schools of said city, or any part thereof: Provide, that such separate rooms of buildings shall be equal in sanitation, equipment, conduct and facilities to those of other grade schools: And further provided, that in such separate rooms or schools not over three successive grades nor more than an average number of pupils shall be included in any one room.

Sec. 2—That original section 9136

## Board Finds that Amusement Officer 'Lost His Head' When He Drew the Color Line

*The New York Age*  
(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.—Despite the determination of First Lieut. B. H. Minnich, amusement officer of the 10th Cavalry, to "Jim Crow" colored soldiers and civilians, an order has been issued by Lieut. Colonel Snyder that "at all entertainments and performances in the amusement hall at the post, seats, except those reserved for officers and their families, will be used without distinction or reservation as they come to them by soldiers and civilians."

This order was issued by Lieutenant Colonel Snyder after a board of officers, consisting of Captain J. F. R. Scott, Captain James H. Shelton and Captain George De Sass, all of the 10th Cavalry, had heard the testimony in the case preferred against Lieutenant Minnich, and found him guilty of trying to draw the color line against soldiers of the regiment and their families.

The finding of the board was: "The board finds that the amusement officer, First Lieutenant P. H. Minnich, 10th Cavalry, on his own initiative, arranged a new plan of seating for the amusement hall, without any previous notice, and that he endeavored to enforce this plan in a most tactless and inconsiderate manner. The board finds that Lieutenant Minnich endeavored to discriminate between the colored and the white, and in so doing, seems to have lost his head."

The recommendations made by the board were that the seating arrangements in the amusement hall at Fort Huachuca be the same as in the past; that there be no discrimination on account of color and that, with the exception of the officers, all choose seats to suit themselves.

It was further recommended that a new amusement officer be appointed, as the occurrence had impaired the prestige and usefulness of Lieutenant Minnich.

The testimony offered was that on the evening of June 9 when colored soldiers and their wives went to the amusement hall they were told that the first three rows were reserved for white people. The witnesses were First Lieutenant B. H. Minnich, Sergeant Major E. P. Frierson, Sergeant Major George Smith, First Sergeant Thomas Jordan, Sergeant J. T. Downs, Sergeant M. A. Harris and Sergeant J. Clark.

Minnich denied that he had drawn the color line. The witnesses testified that the lieutenant introduced the "Jim Crow" policy.

### THEATER MAY SEAT PATRONS ANYWHERE

COUNCIL BLUFF, IA., NONPAREN  
JULY 17, 1919

The right of a theater management to seat its patrons where it wishes was involved in a case heard before Judge Capell Wednesday morning in police court. The case grew out of the arrest of Joe Reese, colored barber, charged with disturbing the peace when he refused to take a seat in the balcony of the Strand theater when told to do so by the manager. Judge Capell fined Reese \$5, and costs after hearing the case. The fine was remitted, however.

According to testimony, Reese insisted on sitting downstairs with his wife and refused to take his money back when offered the alternative of that or sitting upstairs.

Counsel for the theater informed the court that the question of color was not involved in the case. The complaint was signed by Morris S. Cohn, house manager of the Strand.

#### OUR OHIO CIVIL RIGHTS LAW

Upon the request of many readers of The Gazette we print below the text of Hon. Harry C. Smith's Ohio Civil Rights law which the editor has enacted while a member of the 71st General Assembly, in 1894.

*The New York Age*  
The General Code of Ohio:

Sec. 12940. Whoever, being the proprietor or his employee, keeper or manager of an inn, restaurant, eating house, barber-shop, public conveyance by land or water, theater or other place of public accommodation and amusement, denies to a citizen, except for reasons applicable alike to all citizens and regardless of race or color, the full enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or both.

Sec. 12941. Whoever violates the next preceding section shall also pay not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby to be recov-

ered in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county where such offense was committed.

This law has repeatedly been held constitutional and good law by the Ohio Supreme court. The trouble is our people will not use it as often as they should, but expect it to do for them what they should and must do for themselves, under it, in the courts.

### CITY ASKED IN PETITION TO BAR NEGRO CHILDREN FROM CHILDREN'S PARK

JULY 24, 1919  
Passage of an ordinance promoting Negro children from playing in Children's park, is requested in a petition signed by about 200 citizens of the West Side.

A copy of the petition was filed in the office of Commissioner R. Bert McGiffert yesterday. Regarding the request Commissioner McGiffert says that under the present laws it would be impossible for him to take any action in the matter.

Signers of the petition claim that the Children's park was given to the city by Dr. Eva Harding for the use of the "white" children.

Doctor Harding, who is ill at her home, was unable to talk regarding the park, but her sister said that the park was intended for the use of the "white" children, and that she had often heard Doctor Harding remark to that effect.

A quarrel between a white boy and a Negro boy brought about the petition.

In the communication to the city commissioners the signers say:

"We, the undersigned, have been insulted time and time again with the colored race at Children's park. In one instance, a white boy was caught, thrown down and his mouth packed with sand and dirt. A white woman interfered, or no telling what would have happened. This same day a colored preacher came and brought a bunch of boys in the afternoon and asked permission to go in the water with the whites. They were told that they knew the rules, to come in the morning, but they insisted on going in, and went in the pool. The white children got out and gave the pool to the colored children. That made the colored children mad at the boys, and the stuffing of the boy's mouth with sand was the result. Now the white children are afraid to go to the park."

Commissioner McGiffert says that it is an unwritten rule that the colored children enjoy the park in the mornings and the white children in the afternoons.

Discrimination - 1919.

# PRES. FAUNCE ANSWERS PROTEST OF LOCAL COLORED WOMEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., TRIBUNE  
MAY 20, 1919

## Brown Head States His Own Position in Matter. Issue Raised by Women's Committee is Much Discussed Subject on Hill.

President Faunce of Brown University has replied to the letter sent him by representative colored women protesting against what they term attempted color line discrimination in the Women's College.

The text of his reply, of the letter which called it out and some comments of her own, as representing the committee which wrote to Dr. Faunce, were given out to-day by Mrs. Bertha G. Higgins.

Mrs. Higgins said:  
"I am handing you herewith a copy of the letter we sent to Dr. Faunce and a copy of the letter Dr. Faunce sent to us, and I am willing to let the public judge whether he has answered our letter, or sought to evade the issue we raised."

"For instance, Dr. Faunce tells of his purely personal action when he entertained in his own home, in private, one colored student. This illustration is not pertinent and seems to be only a herring across the trail. We don't like herring."

"Dr. Faunce finds analogy between the position of colored students and foreigners—Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese—in Brown and other colleges, and asks us to remember that the social problem is broader than the two colors. We say he should speak solely for Brown, and he should remember that colored students are American citizens of intelligence, breadth and patriotism, not foreigners. This attempted analogy, too, falls of its own inaptness."

"Dr. Faunce speaks glibly of not forcing students into fraternities or organizations, where they are not wanted. Perfectly proper, but not pertinent, because nobody asked him to do so. Is our insistence upon not permitting some students to hold color-line functions in the name of the university an attempt to force other students into organizations? The Women's College has no fraternities. Why did he drag them in? The colored students in the Women's College are members of two of the four organizations in that college, Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes. They are, therefore, on the inside of such organizations as the Women's College has, not trying to get in."

"Let me illustrate further: When the Junior class holds a prom it is the class promenade, and the colored member of that class is entitled to consideration from the inside. The honor of the class is made up of the honor of every member of the class, and what reflects upon one reflects upon all."

"When the Junior class issues invitations to its class functions to the Senior class it should invite all members of the Senior class, white and colored, rich and poor, Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic. How can it, in view of Brown's immaculate democracy, invite only a select few?"

"No one asked Dr. Faunce to tell students whom they should invite on each occasion to any social function. We referred to particular social functions, private only to the classes in-

terested, and colored students are in two of these classes. Dr. Faunce refuses to see this point."

"For the good work Booker T. Washington did, we honored him. Booker T. Washington is dead, and his idea of humble deference died with him, if it ever lived. Certainly it was never accepted by the most intelligent colored people. But if every living negro sycophant agreed with Dr. Faunce, what strength would that fact give him argument, when addressed to independent, clear thinking men and women?"

"Moreover, what becomes of Dr. Faunce's own high professions of devotion to the cause of democracy—his eternal antagonism to the blighting influence of color, caste and creed—if at the first alarm within his own educational dove-cote, he trims and scuttles off to Colorado, leaving the Dear Lord of Pembroke to say that she and Dr. Faunce will consider the situation which, apparently, the Dean does not consider that he has considered, if she knew about the letter he wrote before leaving. Is his letter indicative of his conception of that pledge to wage undying warfare on 'those three foes of humanity'?"

"Dr. Faunce is, doubtless, a brilliant word-painter, an apt phrase maker, a theoretical reformer; but does he know how, or have the courage to try, to put his democratic theories into practice?"

"We concede that he could have answered a thousand things we did not ask, that are not in dispute, upon which we could agree. What we want him to do, however, is to answer the things we did ask, not to set up megalomania of straw and knock them down."

"Brown University should accept colored students or it should reject them. It should see that they get a square deal when it accepts them, or it should abandon its loud protestations of democratic equality."

LETTER TO DR. FAUNCE.

Providence, R. I., May 15, 1919.  
W. H. P. Faunce, D. D. LL.D., President, Brown University.

Honored Sir: "We have been credibly informed that the color line is drawn hereafter. We are deploring, and condemn, special humiliation for them. This is emphasized, of course, where cast governs, and stains the good name of the university in these days of world democracy."

"What is termed an 'unavoidable social custom' has been held to justify the exclusion from social functions of colored girls, popular, talented, of excellent character. This exclusion is made, with the knowledge, if not spirit, even if some of the students are inclined to be narrow and undemocratic. The approval of the Dean, Miss Lida Shaw King, who has been content to leave the students all matters connected with their social life in the college."

"Last year, instead of issuing an in-recent book, 'The New Horizon of State life and member of the Glee Club, the President of the Junior class and the chair of the social committee sent a letter to Miss Minkins, deploring the necessity of excluding her 'because of our guests

and 'the unavoidable social custom' which both classes 'to a girl' regretted, the letter stated. The Dean, one of the patronesses, appeared to condone this action and failed to answer a courteous protest made by Miss Minkins' father."

"This year Miss Vashti Maxwell, another popular young colored woman, member of the Senior class was not invited. Miss Maxwell learned only by accident that 'Prom' invitations had been issued. It was not ever deemed polite to explain why she was not invited. Miss Rosa J. Minkins, a Junior, was invited. On being apprised of the fact, and appealed to for advice, the Dean, we are informed, advised the chairman of the social committee that if a majority of the class did not want Miss Minkins to attend she would induce a personal friend of Miss Minkins—in this case the President of the Junior class—to persuade her not to attend the 'Prom.'"

"This young woman, Miss Dorothy Holt, refused to mention the subject to Miss Minkins until four days before the 'Prom.' When she was told that no verbal withdrawal of a written invitation would be regarded, and that if the underhanded attitude was maintained, Miss Minkins would attend, Miss Holt said that a majority of the class was against excluding Miss Minkins and that she would personally canvass the class and inform the Dean of the result, which showed that a majority of the class wanted Miss Minkins at the dance, and that few knew of the attempted discrimination. Many were indignant, and their parents shared their sentiments."

"The Dean then stated that she had no objection to Miss Minkins and that a misunderstanding was apparent, since she had been informed earlier that a majority of the class had been for upholding the time-honored social custom. 'Having vindicated, temperately, at least, the principle for which she contended, Miss Minkins did not attend the 'Prom.' but felt free to do so, had she desired, like all other members of her class. Miss Maxwell did not have this satisfaction or consolation."

Appropos of consideration for class guests, it is pertinent to ask: Why should a class, a majority of which favors a liberal and just policy, defer to the unexpressed, if held, sentiments of a few prospective guests of a night? Does such a class, or any class, owe greater obligations to a transient guest, or two, than it owes to every one of its own members, to itself collectively and to the college?"

"To our gravamen for Brown University lies in: (1) Allowing a majority of the students to pass finally and adversely upon the question of being socially decent to one of their number; and, (2) passively permitting their action to be the sense of the college, so far as the outer world can understand it. Clearly such action is not compatible with the university's principles, however, it may square with the students' practices."

"We are not seeking special consideration for colored students at Brown University, or for those who may register hereafter. We are deploring, and condemn, special humiliation for them. This is emphasized, of course, where cast governs, and stains the good name of the university in these days of world democracy. We are insisting that Brown University, as an imperative duty to perform, positive action to take; that it cannot afford to acquiesce, in these democratic days, in the existence and spread of such a character. This exclusion is made, with the knowledge, if not spirit, even if some of the students are inclined to be narrow and undemocratic. The approval of the Dean, Miss Lida Shaw King, who has been content to leave the students all matters connected with their social life in the college."

"Last year, instead of issuing an in-recent book, 'The New Horizon of State life and member of the Glee Club, the President of the Junior class and the chair of the social committee sent a letter to Miss Minkins, deploring the necessity of excluding her 'because of our guests

courage of your convictions, that it is better to shatter than to strengthen an 'unavoidable social custom.' We believe that you will insist upon those who are associated with you, and those under your educational guidance, acting to the honor and glory of Brown University and the triumph of true democracy in our common country."

"Respectfully yours,  
"MRS. R. L. BAILEY,  
"Chairman of R. I. Chain of Mothers.  
"MRS. JAMES A. GILBERT,  
"Representing Wives of Professional Men."

"MRS. ROSE BRADIC,  
"Representing the Citizens' Welfare and Protective League.  
"MRS. THOMAS E. ROACH,  
"Representing Wives of Ministers.  
"MRS. WM. H. HIGGINS,  
"Member of Providence Social Workers connected with the Providence Lying In Hospital."

"Address, 572 Cranston street,  
"Providence, R. I."  
DR. FAUNCE'S REPLY.  
President's Office,  
Brown University,  
Providence, R. I., May 17, 1919.

"Dear Mrs. Higgins:—  
"I am interested in the letter you have sent me signed by yourself and others. I need not say that I stand by the principles I have cherished throughout my life of estimating all men and women for what they are, regardless of creed or color. There is no more democratic institution in America than Brown University. A colored student has been elected to our most famous student society, Phi Beta Kappa, and has been appointed a speaker at Commencement. The same student recently sat at dinner with me in my home. Absolutely no discrimination is made."

"But the attempt to tell our students just what persons they must invite on each occasion to any social function would not be democracy but tyranny. Democracy means freedom for the individual to form his own personal friendships as he will. That is the principle I have heard Booker T. Washington advocate many times. It is the only principle on which democratic society can exist."

"You should remember that the social problem of our age, and of all ages—is much broader than the question of the relation of white and colored people. It is a world-wide problem. We have in Brown some admirable Chinese students who are never invited to join any fraternity. Would you have me order the fraternities to receive them? That would be arbitrary and tyrannical forcing of friendship, and would damage the Chinese students irreparably. So with many races—Spaniards, Japanese, Portuguese—now represented in our American colleges. Any attempt by college authorities to tell students whom they shall invite to join their organizations would be intolerable interference with freedom, and nothing worse could happen to the cultivated Japanese or Spaniard or the Negro than to be forced into an organization by order of the faculty."

"I am confident you would agree with me if you knew the facts. In academic life Brown enforces identical conditions on all students. In social life Brown never forces any friendships and never attempts to do so. Force changes friendship into hatred."

"Let me congratulate you on the fine progress your people are making. One of my good friends is Maj. Moton of Tuskegee. He, I am sure, would indorse all I say. Not by force but by quiet working."

"I am confident you would agree with me if you knew the facts. In academic life Brown enforces identical conditions on all students. In social life Brown never forces any friendships and never attempts to do so. Force changes friendship into hatred."

mutual respect, and mutual aid, will the problems of our civilization be gradually solved.

Mrs. Wm. H. Higgins.  
"Very truly yours,  
"(Signed) W. H. P. FAUNCE."

Brown University Students

Draw Color Line.

Objections To Girl Attending

All College Dance Because Of

Race Stirs Up Feeling Among

Students.

Providence, R. I., May 22.—There

is considerable social excitement in

Miller Hall, and West Cottage, Women's College dormitories at Brown

University.

The annual all college dance was

given up last Saturday evening, and

there is expressed that all other colleges

dances, of the kind will have to be

abandoned, unless one of the two

young colored students in the Women

College backs down and allows herself to be excluded, or voluntarily excludes herself.

The cancellation of the dance scheduled for last Saturday evening followed her refusal to promise anything in conformity with what she considered the narrow stand taken by the senior class, which made a campaign to induce other students to withdraw their names.

This student, Miss Rosa J. Minkins of Pawtucket, Mass., had received an invitation several weeks ago that it might be just as well not to make plans to attend the Junior "Prom."

her own class dance, because there were objections from some of the Seniors. The class president canvassed the Juniors and found a majority

in favor of Miss Minkins coming. The Dean, Miss Lida Shaw King, then took the position that as a majority

were with her it was up to the students themselves, as Miss Minkins, who had been very popular, had a right

to attend. Miss Minkins, however, did not attend and this dance was held.

When the time came for announcing the all college dance Miss Minkins desiring to have a definite stand taken on the subject, checked her name for attendance. Miss Vashti Maxwell, who is from Baltimore, and a member of the Senior class, did not check her name. Miss Maxwell was not in-

(Continued on page Four.)

## Equal Rights

### Bill Voted On Representative Geary Starchlight on Legislators Who Voted It Down.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 20—The Geary "equal rights" bill, according to colored people equal rights in hotels, restaurants and theatres was defeated by the House last week. The vote was 89 to 45, the measure receiving fifteen less affirmative votes than the necessary constitutional majority.

Representative Geary, who comes from Allegheny, and has a large colored constituency, caused a scene in the House when he dramatically shouted he was being "double-crossed" by the Republican state leaders, whom, he said, had promised to support the bill. "Somebody," Mr. Geary said, "is trying to pass the buck, but they can't do that on me. I am going to put this House on record. We will let the Negroes of the State know who their friends are. We are not going to kill this bill in committee."

Representative Norton, of Berks, has an "equal rights" bill before the House containing provisions similar to those of the measure defeated last week.

## REFUSED TO SERVE NEGRO; HE PAYS \$35

BATTLE CREEK MICH EVE NEWS  
MAY 22, 1919

Peter Pascalinas Settles Suit  
Brought in Circuit Court  
By John Henry Rowland.

John Henry Rowland, a negro, was awarded \$35 dollars, without costs, by Judge North in the circuit

court this morning, in his suit against Peter Pascalinas owner of the Busy Bee restaurant.

Rowland claimed that he had entered the Busy Bee for the purpose of getting something to eat and that on account of his color a waited in the place refused to serve him. He remonstrated but the attendant refused to serve him.

The attorneys for both the plaintiff and the defendant finally came to an agreement to settle the case without a jury if possible and fixed on the sum of \$35 to reach a settlement. They appeared in the court of Judge North this morning and placed their decision before him. Judge North awarded the decision agreed upon.

## Ralph W. Tyler Wins Suit Filed Against Concern for Discrimination

SPRINGFIELD, O., May 21.—Ralph W. Tyler has won his suit, filed against the Union News Co. for discrimination at the railroad dining room, and the Colored people of this city are rejoicing. It will be recalled that Mr. Tyler, shortly after returning from France, where he served as war correspondent, while traveling from Fort Wayne, Ind., to his home at Columbus, Ohio, was refused service at the railroad station dining room here. Instead of taking a car for Columbus, as intended, he at once proceeded to the office of Attorney Sully James, retained him, and instructed him to file suit at once, and fight it to the finish.

The Union News Co. filed answer, and later made a proposition to settle the case out of court, by paying expenses incurred, but Mr. Tyler insisted that the only basis on which he would agree to settlement out of court would be that the Union News Co., the party sued, agree to the entering of judgment against them, issue instructions to the eating houses in Ohio controlled by the company that in future there is to be no discrimination in service because of color, and pay cost of suit. Mr. Tyler advised his attorney he did not care whether or not the costs were paid by the Union News Company, that all he wanted was the abolishing of race discrimination.

In the settlement, however, Attorney James, who represented Mr. Tyler, insisted on judgment and penalty, with the result that the judgment entered on the court records here in favor of Tyler is for the largest amount ever given in such cases.

Attorney Sully James, who alone represented Mr. Tyler in the case, is being praised on all sides for his splendid handling of the suit. Pitted against him were three prominent white attorneys. Colored people here are jubilant over the victory, as no doubt will be the race in the state.

### Governor Signs Equal Rights Bill

Lansing, Mich., This State has, at last, secured an equal rights law. Governor Snodgrass last week Wednesday, signed the Condon bill making it illegal for the proprietor of any place of public resort to discriminate against any one because of race or religion. The bill is designed to give all persons equal privileges in hotels, restaurants, theatres, etc.

## COLORED DWINE'S SUE RESTAURANT KEEPER

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 20.—Wm. N. De Berry, elected second assistant moderator at the convention of the Congregational National Council, has started suit in superior court for \$2,000 against Robt. E. Jones, former manager of the Livingston Cafeteria, charging Jones refused to serve him food. Charles W. Burton of Chicago and Alexander C. Gardner of Washington, also Colored delegates to the convention, joined De Berry in the suit and each asks the sum of \$2,000 as damages. Jones was taken on a capias by Sheriff Peter Viergever and is held under a bond of \$3,000.

It is the claim of the ministers that Jones told them he "did not give a d—" who they were, they "could not eat in his cafeteria," and that when they told him that they had had breakfast in the place, he replied that they "must of sneaked in, for they had no business there." The suit is started, the men say to vindicate a constitutional principle of law.

## A STAB IN THE HEART

Thursday morning the news was wired over the country that the Pennsylvania Senate had rejected the Equal Rights Bill, which was so bravely championed by Senator Geary, of Pittsburgh. Eighty-nine votes were cast in favor of the Equal Rights Bill and 45 votes against it. Fifteen more votes were needed to pass it.

Pennsylvania is the state in which the Declaration of Independence was signed; Pennsylvania is the state in which the Abolition Society was formed; the state in which the Anti-Slavery Movement first crystallized as an organized movement. In this state which saw the birth of the Republican Party. The broad, humane spirit of William Penn, who founded the City of Brotherly Love, seemed to have penetrated every recess of the state that bears his name.

But to-day Pennsylvania seems to have stepped down from the high principles which have animated her for two hundred years. And Pennsylvania, foremost in the past as the champion of human liberty and human justice, has gone on record as one of the first states to reject an Equal Rights Bill, designed to protect all of her citizens, regardless of race, creed or color, in their civic rights.

The Negro is thus stabbed in the house of his friends by the defeat of the Equal Rights Bill, for it was designed to give him some legal protection in the enjoyment of his civic rights. The Negro does not ask any special privileges. He was subject to the selective draft the same as other American citizens. He faced death on the battlefield the same as other American citizens. He subscribed to the Liberty Loan, the Red Cross, the War Chest and War Savings Stamps the same as other citizens. Is he unreasonable in asking the same rights and privileges as other citizens enjoy? As President King, of Oberlin College stated, If the Negro was good enough to fight and die side by side with the American white man, in France; he ought to be good enough to live side by side with him in America.

American can not long stand before the world as the preacher of humanity and justice unless she practices at home some of those virtues toward her own citizens.

MICHIGAN WINS FIGHT  
The common law statutes of the State of Michigan provides the following:

"That all persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, eating houses, barber shops, public conveyances on land and water, theatres and all places of public accommodation and amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable to all citizens."

Interpreting this law to mean that colored children could not be forced to attend any one school because they were colored, and white children permitted to attend any school except the colored school because they were 'white,' a judge in the circuit court of Ypsilanti, Michigan ordered the newly established separate school for colored children closed.

This victory is said to be due to the fight thru the courts waged and financed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Local attorneys gave their service gratis, and now the people celebrate.

Michigan folk, during the contest, drew this distinction: They said if we want separate schools, WE will ask for them, and until we do, no one has the right to set them apart for us.

The successful fight of the colored population guarantees them good schools for a while at least. For, the separate school 'provided' for them, like most separate schools set apart for the race, were "without sewerage connections, poorly lighted, badly ventilated and inadequately heated."

# Who Defeated Civil Right's Bill?

*The Christian Recorder*  
Philadelphia Legislators Are  
6-19-1919 Among Them.

Many people have wondered how the Civil Rights Bill failed in the House of Representatives. It was a great shame that the great state of Pennsylvania should thus slap in the face her loyal colored citizens who sent 35,000 of her sons to war; bought over \$8,000,000 of Liberty Bonds, War Saving Stamps, etc., and showed by every other way possible that they are loyal Americans.

To deny the Negro the just and equal rights due them is un-American, entirely opposed to the spirit of these times. It is a deliberate attempt to drive the Negro to Bolshevism. We trust the fair-minded spirit of fair Pennsylvanians will prevail, and as a result of the war, citizenship may mean more for Negroes than before.

Of the 206 members of the legislature, 89 voted for the Civil Rights Bill, 45 voted against it, and 72 did not vote at all. According to the Legislative Journal of May 14, the vote was as follows:

#### Yeas—8

Alexander,	Hough,
Allum,	Huntington,
Baldi,	Jordan,
Barnhart,	Kennedy,
Bechtold,	Kooser,
Bell,	Lanius,
Bigler,	Levis,
Bucher,	Marcus,
Clutton,	Marshall,
Collier,	Martin,
Colville,	McCurdy,
Cox,	McIntyre,
Crockett,	McVicar,
Curran,	Mehring,
Curry, R.,	Miller, D.D.,
Dawson,	Millin,
Dewey,	Morgan,
Diehm,	Neary,
Di Lemmo,	Norton,
Dilsheimer,	Phillips,
Drinkhouse,	Pidgeon,
Dunn,	Pike,
Ehrhardt,	Powell,
Ephraim,	Ramsey,

Evans, J. T.,  
Evans, S. J.,  
Finney,  
Fowler,  
Fox, A. R. B.,  
Fox, I. M.,  
Geary,  
Glass,  
Golder,  
Goodnough,  
Graham,  
Gri. th,  
Haldeman,  
Hamilton, J.,  
Hamilton, W. J.,  
Harer,  
Hefferman,  
Hess,  
Heyburn,  
Horne,

#### Nays—45

Armstrong,	Jennings,
Beckley,	Jones,
Benchoff,	Lauler,
Benninger,	Mallery,
Blanck,	Murphy,
Bolard,	Palmer,
Bower,	Reber, C. A.,
Bowman,	Ringler,
Brislin,	Robertson,
Bungard,	Ruddy,
Bungard,	Sarig,
Crum,	Schaeffer,
Curry, A. E.,	Schilling,
Davis, D. F.,	Scott,
Davis, J. T.,	Shaffer,
Day,	Shellenberger,
Donneley,	Showalter,
Franklin,	Smith, E. R.,
Griest,	Stark,
Haines,	Stevenson,
Hampson,	Swetizer,
Hickernell,	Tract,
Hollingsworth,	Wallace, R. L.,
Hutchison,	West.
Ingham,	

Less than the majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the negative and the bill fails.

Reber, H. F.,  
Rhoads,  
Shunk,  
Sinclair,  
Snowden,  
Sowers,  
Sprowls,  
Statier,  
Stott,  
Todd,  
Vickerman,  
Walker, C. T.,  
Wallace, W. T.,  
Wells,  
Williams,  
Woner,  
Wood,  
Zimmerman,  
Spangler,  
Speaker.

## LIFE INSURANCE DISCRIMINATION

IT HAS BEEN THE POLICY of a few life insurance companies to shut out members of our group from participating as policy holders, solely and wholly on account of their color. Some are bold enough to say plainly that this is the reason, others predicated their refusal on the grounds that we are a poor risk, that we are subject to tuberculosis and other incurable diseases. Statistics have proven these charges false, but a slight excuse is better than no excuse at all. A company that is as public as a life insurance company, that is more or less under control of the government, should be denied the right to discriminate.

THE NATIONAL Association of Life Underwriters that recently met in Pittsburgh have been urged by public spirited men of our group to erase the color line and give all men an equal break. Undoubtedly these appeals for fair play will have the desired effect and this evil effectually abolished. Some of the companies that now are the greatest offenders started their business on black men's money. If we were all right in those days why are we not all right today? We must have insurance to protect the loved ones after we have gone, we must have safety, the kind the old established companies give, that is why we are demanding what is rightfully due us.

# Sever all Relations with Cornwall School

## Cancel Concert by Military Academy Band after Barring Football Team

## Rebuke to Prejudice

## Objection to Negro Boy on Poughkeepsie School Team Caused Cancellation of Concert by N. Y. M. A. Band.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The New York Military Academy, Cornwall, N. Y. would not let its football team meet the Poughkeepsie High School team because of the presence on the P. H. S. team of Abe Crooks, a Negro boy, and as a consequence the local school authorities would not permit the band from the Cornwall institution to give its concert which was scheduled for December 12 at the high school auditorium for benefit of the school athletic association.

Athletic relations were severed when the military school team objected to meeting Crooks as a member of the high school team. When word of this objection reached the local team, a meeting of the football team and the school athletic council was called. Every member of the team joined in the sentiment expressed by one of the boys, a Hebrew, who declared, "If Crooke can't play I can't play." The local high school authorities cancelled the game with the Cornwall school without further correspondence.

#### Citizens Sanction Action

Arrangements for the concert by the New York Military Academy band had been perfected in connection with the winter program of the local school's entertainments and had no connection with the athletic activities other than that the school athletic association would be financially benefitted from the proceeds. These arrangements are cancelled, however, by the local school authorities, who take the position that

since the down-river institution maintains a policy of racial discrimination which necessitated the severance of athletic relations between the two institutions, it would be highly inconsistent to bring the body of musicians here.

The action of the high school authorities has the sanction of the people of Poughkeepsie. The situation is tersely summed up by the statement of the local school officials, who say:

"So long as the down-river institution maintains its present policy there will be no relations of any kind between it and the local school."

#### Objected to Brooklyn Student

This incident recalls a similar affair which happened five years ago, with the New York Military Academy objecting to the presence of a Negro player, Edward Williams, in a game with the Brooklyn Commercial High School. The game was scheduled at the Cornwall school on December 14, 1914, and it was not until the Brooklyn boys began to warm up on the gridiron that the Cornwall team gave any expression to its race prejudice. William was left tackle on the Brooklyn team. When Tom Thorpe, Cornwall coach, ordered his men to the field to warm up, one of them refused saying he would not line up against the Negro player. Thorpe then approached Robert Shearer, who was in charge of the Brooklyn boys, being not only the coach but also a member of the school faculty. Thorpe told Mr. Shearer that Williams would have to be withdrawn from the line-up or there would be no game.

#### Refused Cornwall Hospitality

This Shearer refused flatly to do. He said that Williams had played against different teams, including all the New York high schools, and that the young men on those teams were of as high quality as anybody on the military academy team. "Never heard an objection to him before," said Shearer "and he'll play now or there'll be no game." There was no game, for the objection was not withdrawn. One of the Brooklyn boys said: "They were afraid to play with us after they saw what we could do. That's a fine bunch from which to make soldiers. They might do all right at a sewing bee."

Further than this, Mr. Shearer refused to accept the luncheon which had been prepared for the visiting team, declined to receive any expense money, and he, with the entire Brooklyn contingent, walked three miles to the railroad station in preference to using the busses tendered for the trip by the Cornwall school.

# KANSAS THEATRES FACE NEGRO PROBLEM

Colored Folk Object to Segregation and Ask To Be Granted the Privileges of White Patrons

KANSAS exhibitors are up against the negro problem good and hard. There is apparently a concerted action among the negroes of the state to force exhibitors to admit them to every part of the house. If the demand is made to stick the exhibitors might as well close their houses. Black and white won't mix in Kansas.

In several cities of the state the matter has been brought more or less definitely to an issue, through committees of negroes, who have waited on exhibitors, asking that they be accorded the full privileges of white patrons. They have pointed out that in Kansas there is supposed to be no discrimination whatever because of color; and that they have a right to buy and occupy seats in any part of the theatre.

They are asking managers, "What are you going to do about it?"

Nearly all the managers are politely replying that they have sections set apart for negroes, and that tickets will be sold to negroes only on condition that they go to such balconies. A few theatres do not admit negroes at all.

## File \$60,000 Damage Suit.

That the subject is becoming serious is demonstrated in the suits for \$60,000 damages, filed in Wichita against a local theatre by negroes. The charge of discrimination is made. This theatre admits negroes to its upper balcony.

Four negro women in some manner gained access to the lower floor without the knowledge of the proprietor. When their presence was discovered an usher was sent to ask them to go to the balcony. They refused. An argument ensued, conducted with courtesy on the part of the usher. The upshot of the incident was that the negro women remained in their seats on the lower floor. But each brought suit for \$15,000 because of the discrimination shown in asking them to occupy a different section, with incidental claims with reference to the humiliation they suffered because of the request.

Kansas, therefore, is "betwixt and between" the north and the south with reference to handling the negro problem. For farther north negroes are frequently admitted to the same sections as white people.

## Exhibitors Are Confident.

Kansas exhibitors, generally, are confident that there will be no yielding to the demands of the negroes for admission to downstairs sections. It is feared, however, that some exhibitors may get scared, and provide the negroes with examples of theatres which do admit negroes. The situation is causing some exhibitors to think seriously of discouraging negro patronage as much as possible. Exhibitors in Missouri do not have this trouble; many of them bar negroes entirely.

# NEGRO BILL YOKED NEVAL THOMAS WINS

TOPEKA KANSAS JOURNAL  
FEBRUARY 24, 1919  
Shillady Says Segregation Measure Step Toward Slavery.

Many Other Speakers Before Negro Meeting Saturday.

In a talk at the mass meeting of colored people and their white friends been fighting the justices of the district and well wishers held at the Memorial hall Saturday night, John R. Shillady, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called upon the people of Kansas to prevent the replacing of the yoke of slavery on the necks of the black race. He was referring to the Sparks-Yount segregation measure which was recently killed by the legislature and to the new bill which has just been introduced providing for practically the same thing—the segregation of the negroes in the public schools.

Shillady pointed to the statistics gathered in the southern states and showed by comparison that the negro has not a fair chance for advancement and that he is not given the rights granted under the constitution of the United States and which were conferred on him by the emancipation proclamation.

## Will Create Dissension.

He pointed to the proposed segregation measure as a thorn which if passed will prove to create untold dissension and a widening of the breach which at present exists between the two races, and he called upon the people of Kansas to stand pat on the present state of affairs to the end that the breach may eventually be closed.

The speaker related the deeds of heroism which have been performed on the battlefields of Europe by the black sons of America, and asked whether their reward for the loyal and substantial support given the flag of America in war time is to be repaid with laws utterly at variance with a true conception of democracy.

Jackson's 23rd regiment band gave a short concert preceding the address and the glee club of the Topeka Industrial Institute sang several numbers. Mrs. J. M. Wright and Miss Margaret Rust took part in the musical program, each rendering a vocal solo. James Guy presided at the meeting as chairman.

Other speakers on the program were Rev. T. R. Ransom, of Topeka; Lieut. G. W. Bettis, of Wichita; Judge J. F. Bradley, of Kansas City, Kan.; Rev. C. P. Morrow, of Emporia, and Prof. Jefferson King, of Kansas City, Kan. All of these speakers told of the work which is being done in Kansas to promote the interests of the colored race and to make them good citizens.

# RESTAURANT CASE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—For a month more Neval H. Thomas, as member of the national board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been fighting the justices of the district supreme court to make them open the restaurant in the court house to colored lawyers, litigants, and the public in general. Two colored ladies, litigants in the court, were refused before a large crowd of white people when they repaired to the restaurant for lunch.

Mr. Thomas did not want to bring their names into the controversy, since they had a case to be decided by these same judges, who were thought to be responsible for the discrimination. So he went down to test it last week to get his own case. He was given three excuses in the name of the court, namely, that the restaurant was for a "Bar Association," that the court was going to establish a colored restaurant, and that colored people could not be served by order of the court. Mr. Thomas sent three vigorous letters to the court denying its right to exclude colored people from any of the privileges of the court house, or to give over our public building to any white "Bar Association" to which all lawyers could not belong, or to insult the colored people and degrade the court by establishing a colored restaurant. He received a written assurance from the chief justice that the discrimination would cease, and that the colored public would get "equal service" there.

He went again this week, suspecting the weakness of that "equal service" phrase, and found that a colored restaurant had been established with a screen at the door. He demanded service in the main restaurant, and received it after sending word to the justice that he dared him to come in and remove him, or even ask him to go over to the Jim-Crow room.

# DENVER REJOICES AT 'BOOTBLACK' DECISION

Minister Gains Victory in Battle Against Greek Shine Parlor

By D. Wellington Berry

Denver, Colo., Dec. 12.—Citizens of the Race in Colorado consider a distinct victory has been won by them in the handing down of a decision here this week by the State Supreme court to the effect that it is unlawful for the proprietor of a bootblacking stand to refuse to shine the shoes of members of the Race.

The Supreme court held that such a place is to furnish personal service and is not in the same general class as a place which gives public accommodation such as that of a dry goods merchant, a grocer, or the proverbial "butcher, baker and candlestick maker."

## Case Attracts Interest

The case has attracted widespread interest in the state ever since it was brought in February, 1918, in the County Court of El Paso County at Colorado Springs, when a Greek boot-black refused to shine the shoes of Rev. W. L. Darius, Methodist pastor of the Race of that city. Rev. Darius, through Attorney E. P. Blakemore of Denver, one of the staunchest advocates for equal rights of his race in the west, filed suit against the Greek, one Peter Apostolos, for damages in the sum of \$500.

## Aimed at Other Places

Attorney Blakemore fought the case all the way up to the Supreme court in a most able manner and single handed. The case was lost by him in the El Paso County court, but this was what was expected. He at once set about to test the validity of the Colorado civil rights bill, which explicitly states that no citizen is to be deprived of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, eating houses, barber shops, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and all other places of public accommodations and amusement, etc.

For violations the penalty is not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 to the person aggrieved thereby; also such violator is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The effect of this decision is expected to be far reaching here and will doubtless arrest the attempt of picture houses and other places to bar members of the Race or to provide separate accommodations.

PHILADELPHIA PA PRESS  
FEBRUARY 18, 1919  
DISCUSS LAWS FOR NEGROES.

Harrisburg, Feb. 17 (Special).—Plans for advancing legislation favorable to the colored race were discussed today at a conference of delegates meeting under the auspices of the advancement of colored people league and was presided over by Max Barber, of Philadelphia. Delegates were here from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Reading, Johnstown, West Chester, Chester, York, Braddock, New Castle and Harrisburg.

# FEARS UNIVERSAL TRAINING WOULD MEAN NEGRO MENACE

Herald Bureau,  
No. 1,502 H Street, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C., Thursday.

finite measures to organize Southern Democrats in Congress in opposition to universal military training were begun today when Representative Dent, of Alabama, ranking Democratic member of the House Military Affairs Committee, introduced in the House an army reorganization bill eliminating the universal training idea. The attempt to line up Southern Representatives behind the proposition is based on opposition to any scheme calling for military training of negroes. The contention is that such training would set up a serious menace in the South.

No claim for administration support is made by Mr. Dent, and, in fact, Secretary Baker has laid before Congress a universal training scheme proposed by the General Staff. The Dent bill calls for the creation of a standing army of 250,000, as against the administration request for 500,000.

The VOICE: "The Savannah (Ga.) Daily  
Hawkeye": WHAT it said, and HOW.

(Headlines)

## Auditorium Christened By Deciples Of Abe Lincoln.

### Sons Of Ham Hold Annual Stink Fest In Our Three Hundred Thousand Dollar Bug House.

W. Allison Sweeney

The City of Savannah floated a blanket mortgage on every dollars worth, of both realty and personal property, and strained every nerve in that this city should be provided with a large, handsome, and commodious auditorium, to take care of the many things that we expected it would draw to Savannah.

One of the first attractions pulled off in our three hundred thousand dollar bug house was a negro Emancipation Day Rally.

ALL THE BIG BURLY GREASY NIGGERS IN SAVANNAH TURNED OUT TO CELEBRATE THE PROCLAMATION OF OLD ABE LINCOLN, the man who presided over the destinies of the Republic while they spilled southern blood in a contest for the freedom of the states.

OLD LINCOLN FREED THE NEGROES, AS A PUNISHMENT TO THE SOUTH, who demanded that the different states should have their rights preserved.

These negroes gathered on the first to celebrate the defeat of Robert E. Lee and the armies behind him, and to glorify in the victory of Ulyses S. Grant and the Yankee Carpet Baggers that followed the Appomattox incident in the South.

That was a splendid crowd that we turned over the christening of our three hundred thousand dollar auditorium to.

YOU COULD SMELL THE NIG-

NIGGERS ARE NIGGERS.

If God had intended they should be anything else he wouldn't HAVE PAINTED THEIR FACES BLACK AND MADE THEIR NOSES FLAT.

Somebody said that ALL THE GOOD NIGGERS WERE DEAD. THAT'S NOT SO.

You will find good niggers in the barber shops, on the cotton docks, on the woodpile, and THE MOST PERFECT PICTURE YOU EVER SAW OF THE TRUE CALLING OF GER STINCH FOR SIX BLOCKS IN EVERY DIRECTION.

The white people who didn't want to be contaminated were compelled to walk three or four blocks out of the way to escape the poisonous gas.

The Hawkeye stated last summer that about all the need we would ever have for this auditorium would be to house some negro Baptist Convention.

But we never dreamed they would turn it over to the negroes TO CELEBRATE THE STICKING OF BLACK HEELS INTO WHITE NECKS.

That's worse than they would do up in Illinois where Pierpont came from.

More drastic than they would attempt in modern Pennsylvania where Gamble first saw the light.

RUBBED IN ON WHITE FOLKS worse than the blue bellied down eater yankees would do in Massachusetts where old sister Conant came from.

IT WAS THE WORSE THING THAT EVER HAPPENED IN SAVANNAH.

The next thing they will do will be turn over the city Hall, to the negroes and let them celebrate how the yankees whipped the rebs.

That's a fine specimen for this grand old Southern city to send out to the world.

It made every true Caucasian subject this side of Mason & Dixon's line hang his head in shame.

A NIGGER IS ONE WHERE HE IS PULLING THE BELL LINE BEHIND A MULE.

One of these reminds us of Holy Writ.

The idea of turning our three hundred thousand dollar auditorium over to the negroes to celebrate their enthronement over the whites in the South in the bloody days following the Civil War is something that everybody connected with it OUGHT TO BE ASHAMED OF.

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE  
MAY 8, 1919

AMELIORATING RACE PREJUDICE.

Chicago, May 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your editorials on the race question are to be commended for their lofty tenor and democratic viewpoint.

Too large a number of the incidents that may be construed as evidence of racial friction in Chicago have been provoked by children between the ages of 10 and 17. This is a condition that demands our concern. May we not expect those who are responsible for the rearing of children to teach them a proper regard and the importance of neighborhood tranquillity? Would it not be the solution of this problem to have both white and colored children taught in our schools respect for the rights of the humblest citizen and an abhorrence of those things which tend to a breach of law and order?

I heartily indorse your suggestion that the better class of white and Negro people earnestly bestir themselves in interest of a wholesome and common understanding respecting their civic, industrial, and economic relations.

ALVA T. BROWN

# COLORED PEOPLE IN MASS MEETING

WORCESTER MASS TELEGRAM  
JULY 23, 1919

## Impassioned Speakers Voice Sentiment Against Alleged Insults to the Race in Worcester at Gathering in G. A. R. Hall Where Vote Was Passed to Send Protest to Boys Club

Prejudice against the colored population of Worcester, anti-negro propaganda creeping into the North, ill treatment of returned colored soldiers, and the cruelty of lynching were subjects of impassioned eloquence at the mass meeting of Worcester colored people in G. A. R. hall last night.

Votes were passed to send a written protest to the directors of Worcester Boys club protesting against the exclusion of colored women from the swimming pool, and a membership committee was nominated to organize a branch of the Colored advancement association in Worcester.

Altho sparsely attended, the meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ever conducted by the colored people of Worcester. Councilman Charles E. Scott brought those in the audience to their feet by his remarks on anti-negro propaganda, and his caustic eloquence that the negro might be free. Men and women of Worcester, where are you? It is impossible for me to believe that the children of these men will not be stirred over the situation that has risen in this city.

Mrs. Butler Wilson, Boston, national organizer of the Colored advancement association, held the

audience spellbound for an hour as she described the injustice to which the race is subjected. Mrs. Wilson has devoted her life to the work of the society and her venerable appearance added to the force of her remarks.

Atty. George T. Dominis presided at the meeting, which was attended by about 75, including the pastors of the two colored churches. In explaining the purpose of the meeting Atty. Dominis told in detail of a recent incident at Worcester boys club. Atty. Dominis appointed this committee to attend to the organization of the Worcester branch: Councilman Charles E. Scott, Rev. Charles Crampton, Rev. I. B. Walters, G. Alfred Busby, Frank Wilson, George Powell, Howard Wilson, George Higginbottom, Mrs. Ida Wilson, Mrs. Mary Paxton.

This committee will canvass the colored homes of Worcester during the week to obtain members and will also work among the white people for sympathetic memberships.

An effort will be made to get as many white signers of the protest to be sent directors of the Worcester boys club as possible.

conditions right there at their own doors and could do nothing.

"We do not want to hear the world lynching any more. We want it called plain murder. The present administration is against the negro. It is all right for us to think that lynchings are confined to the South. I tell you they are not confined to any part of the country. The anti-negro propaganda is abroad. They are gradually creeping North. If these conditions are allowed to continue, the first thing you know you will be having lynchings right here in Worcester. If there is a place where the colored people need to be banded together in a strong organization, that place is the city of Worcester."

"The white boys went across the water to fight and to die. But they knew that their mothers, their sisters and their

sweethearts would be safe

while they were gone. Our boys responded to the call to the colors just as fast. But they did not know they would come back to find the home cottage burned and the mothers and sisters victims of a mob. Some of the most cruel lynchings happened to these boys themselves, after they got back."

Councilman Scott said: "We are living in a city where some people try to make us feel that we are a curiosity in their midst. That is a condition that has got to stop. We are the most disorganized race under the sun today and a good deal of the trouble and sorrow that has come to the colored people is our fault because we haven't ever had the backbone to fight against it."

"If such an insult had happened to a woman of any other race, this hall would have been packed long ago by the men of that race, as a protest against it, and there would never be any rest until the insult was wiped out."

"They told us that if we hollared about the women they

would close the doors

of the Boys' club to the colored boys. I would like to see them do it. We won't accept any apology from the directors of the Boys' club. We won't stand for any special day when our people will be admitted. Our people are just as clean, physically and mentally, as any others. Our boys are born of clean and pure mothers. They have no apologies to offer to any race under the sun."

"Then they talk about helping us. They give us a few dollars now and then for some charitable society. They give it to keep us away from them. They are just trying to jolly you. Don't let them kid you along. They are jealous of the work our colored boys have done. Slackers who ducked behind petticoats to avoid service in the war now snicker as our colored boys pass along the streets of Worcester in their uniforms. Our boys volunteered. They didn't have to send the sheriff to look them up when they were drafted."

"They say our women make good washerwomen. There are no service stripes handed out for that kind of work. When you get in the same pool with them they say they are filthy. I don't think there is any need

to spread confetti

over this crowd. Some colored speakers would try to hand it to you easy. That is not my way. I say the trouble is not all with the white people."

"Do you want to see the South brought up here to Worcester? The white people will treat you right if you show them what you will stand for and what you will not. We have got to be organized just as strongly as any other race if we want the same

recognition as the other races obtain. "If the colored people of Worcester don't make their stand to the last ditch right here, the day is coming, and it isn't far distant, when you will have to take the back seats on trolley cars right here on Main street."

"I don't think the women who protested against bathing in the same pool with colored women had the decency, cleanliness or commonsense of ordinary women. They showed themselves suspicious of decent women. I wish that club was controlled by the city. It wouldn't take long before there would be something doing."

"I have passed five nights watching the dance halls at the lake for signs of any prejudice. It has been reported that there were

insults passed out

to colored girls who were minding their own business. I am glad to say that I did not run across any instance of this. If I had, there would have been something doing, because the city does have something to say down there."

"I tell you, it doesn't pay to keep all in a corner by ourselves, just because we are different colored roses in a flower garden. The colored people of Worcester have got to cut out all this class feeling among themselves. There has got to be an end of this light, medium light, and real dark stuff in our societies, and our churches. Everybody has got to stand on the same footing and not be stuck up because they are a little lighter in complexion than some of their neighbors?"

"Worcester is the greatest city on earth for that kind of stuff among the negro population, and that probably is one reason why we are in the situation we are today. Cut out this society stuff with 399 and 400 classes. Imagine a man or woman watching the clock for the time to go to work in the morning, at the same time believing they are in a 400 class among the colored people."

"If I was a minister to the colored people in Worcester, I know I wouldn't hold my job a week. Our people have got to be told the facts sooner or later. They may be disagreeable. But until they realize them, such incidents as this Boys club matter will continue to come up."

"But let the negro people of Worcester organize and stay organized, like other races, and the day is coming when they will be reading history of the colored people in the schools of Worcester. American history won't be complete unless they do teach the colored side of it in our schools and give our boys due credit for what they have done in the great war."

**WILL NOT ENACT  
RACE ORDINANCE**

SAN DIEGO CAL UNION  
NOVEMBER 6, 1919

Council Tells Colored Voters  
State Law Governs Discrimination Against Them.

Holding that the question is thoroughly covered by a state law, the city council yesterday refused to pass an ordinance prohibiting race discrimination in San Diego. The passage of such an ordinance was urged by the Colored Voters' league, and several of their number argued in favor of it.

City Attorney Shelly J. Higgins

told the council that the passage of such an ordinance would be an idle, useless act on the part of the council, for the reason that the matter is covered by the civil code.

The colored people argued that the state law is not satisfactory, although they admitted that a conviction was obtained under it in Los Angeles.

Councilman Weitzel urged that it would be "boy's play" for the council to pass an ordinance covering a matter that has already been taken care of by the state.

The colored people said that it is not their desire to mingle with the whites, but that they object to signs in stores and theatres saying that colored trade is not solicited. This they said, is humiliating to them. One colored woman said that she saw such a sign in a store window recently and that she felt like taking a rock and smashing the window. The colored voters present argued that they are American-born citizens and that they did their full part in the war.

The council practically agreed to instruct the chief of police to request persons to remove signs which are offensive to the colored people.

**Color Line Is  
Not Drawn Here**  
SPRINGFIELD MASS EVE UNION  
JULY 31, 1919  
Relations Between Whites  
and Colored People Called  
Best in Country.

In view of the race riots first in Washington and now in Chicago the pastors of colored churches in Springfield are to make the trend of their preaching during the coming weeks aim toward good citizenship. Rev. G. R. Waller of the Third Baptist Church preached last Sunday on "The Model Citizen," and aimed to show the duties and responsibilities of the Negro citizen in the North, and he will continue to speak along civic lines, as will W. N. DeBerry, of the St. John's Congregational Church and other colored pastors.

"Springfield," said Dr. Waller yesterday, "is in my opinion a city where amicable feelings between whites and blacks is perhaps more thoroughly crystallized than in any other city in the country. Whether or not the trouble in Chicago is caused by congestion of colored people who came up from the South during the war and now cannot find work, there certainly is no such danger in Springfield. The drift is not northward, as much as it was and some of my own people who came in here and could not find work have left and gone to work in Detroit. We want to make Springfield the best city for colored people to live in and the Negroes here appreciate the splendid spirit that exists. Looking at the situation in general, what I fear is that the Bolsheviks will utilize these disturbances for their own ends."

As an example of absence of race feeling in this city, while in some cities the segregation of the two races at the bathing beaches is enjoined, here the public bathhouses are free to all and almost no complaint is heard.

Proprietors of restaurants also say that they observe very little friction, while in the schools no distinction is made as to color, some of the brightest pupils being among the Negro students.

## NEGRO SAYS THEATER BARRED HIM

Fred Miller, 291 Seventh-st., colored, is complainant in a warrant and information filed with the clerk of the district court Wednesday, charging the Merrill Theater Co. with denial of rights.

The warrant was issued after conference with District Attorney Zabel, in which Mr. Miller alleges that he was refused admission to the theater because of his color. The Merrill Theater Co. has twenty days in which to answer.

"It is the common practice of Milwaukee theaters to say to colored person that they do not cater to the colored trade," said the manager of the theater. "If they insist on buying tickets, however, we serve them the same as we do any other patrons. I do not recall the incident relating to Miller."

## PRESIDENT FRANCE OF BROWN UNIVERSITY ANSWERS

**PROTEST OF COLORED WOMEN**  
**Brown Head States His Position**  
**Matters—Issue Raised by Women's Committee Is Much Discussed**  
**Subject At Brown.**

Providence, R. I. June 5th.—President France of Brown University has replied to the letter sent him by representative colored women protesting against what they term attempted color line discrimination in the Women's College, when Miss Rosa Minkins of Pawtucket, Mass. intended to attend the All College Dance.

### Dr. France's Reply.

"Dear Mrs. Higgins:-

"I am interested in the letter you have sent me signed by yourself and others. I need not say that I stand by the principles I have cherished throughout my life of estimating all men and women for what they are, regardless of creed or color. There is no more democratic institution in America than Brown University. A

colored student has been elected to our most famous student society, Phi Beta Kappa, and has been appointed a speaker at commencement. The same student recently sat at dinner with me in my home. Absolutely no discrimination is made.

"But the attempt to tell our students just what persons they must invite on each occasion to any social function would not be democracy but tyranny. Democracy means freedom for the individual to form his own personal friendship as he will. That is the principle I have heard Booker T. Washington advocate many times. It is the only principle on which democratic society can exist.

"You should remember that the social problem of your age—and of all ages—is much broader than the question of the relation of white and colored people. It is a world-wide problem. We have in Brown some admirable Chinese students who are never invited to join any fraternity. Would you have me order the fraternities to receive them? That would be arbitrary and tyrannical forcing of friendship, and would damage the Chinese students irreparably. So with many races—Spaniards, Japanese, Portuguese—represented in our American colleges. Any attempt by college authorities to tell students whom they shall invite to join their organizations would be intolerable interference with freedom, and nothing worse could happen to the cultivated Japanese or Spaniard or Negro than to be forced into an organization by order of the faculty.

"I am confident you would agree with me if you knew the facts. In academic life Brown enforces identical conditions on all students. In social life Brown never forces any friendships and never will attempt to do so. Force changes friendship into hatred.

"Let me congratulate you on the fine progress your people are making. One of my good friends is Maj. Moton of Tuskegee. He, I am sure, would

indorse all I say. Not by force but by quiet, working, mutual respect and mutual air, will the problems of our civilization be gradually solved.

"Very truly yours,  
"(Signed.) W. H. P. FAUNCE.  
NOTHING FOR THE RED CROSS

Refusal of both the Baptist and Methodist Ministers' Meetings this week to support actively the Red Cross Sale of Christmas Seals to aid the fight against tuberculosis in the state, comes as a well deserved and unmistakable rebuke to the local managers of the Red Cross.

What the Red Cross did overseas for the men in the fighting units, and what it did in the canteens for those who stayed at home, led colored people to believe that it was 100 per cent. American and stood for genuine service.

However, this reputation for service was destroyed overnight recently, when the Red Cross officials in charge of the Evergreen Hospital for soldiers blinded in the war, segregated colored soldiers and otherwise humiliated them until all of them were forced to leave. There is not a single colored soldier in the Evergreen hospital today, and former colored inmates declare they were well treated until the Red Cross assumed charge of the work. A knowledge of these facts undoubtedly caused one of the ministers to remark that "we have had enough of the Red Cross."

Several colored physicians, who have been inveigled into standing sponsor for the Red Cross Drive, state that they are pushing the movement because Red Cross officials have promised if colored people raise \$2,000, influence will be used to have a colored nurse appointed in the city Health Department.

This seems a round about way to get a colored visiting nurse, and furthermore, if Red Cross officials can procure the appointment of a city visiting nurse for \$2,000, what is the reason that the colored people themselves cannot speak the word thru their representatives in the City Council urging that the Mayor appoint colored nurses for colored people. In other words, what is the use of paying \$2,000 for something that can be gotten for the asking.

The people of the city will stand behind the physicians in a movement to obtain the appointment of colored nurses, it will stand behind them in movement to stamp out tuberculosis or it will stand behind them in any other movement for community betterment that has the right ring to it, but it will not support any Red Cross Movement as long as it is managed by the same crowd of whites, who drove blind Negro soldiers out of Evergreen Hospital.

# NEGRO CITIZENS DEMAND EQUAL RIGHTS

SAN DIEGO CAL TRIBUNE  
OCTOBER 24, 1919

Negro residents of San Diego are demanding equal privileges enjoyed by the whites, such as hotel accommodations, eating in restaurants, service in barber shops, bath houses, theatres, skating rinks and in all public places, according to a communication filed with the council today.

The negro residents ask the council to bring about this condition by adopting an ordinance to prohibit discrimination against members of the colored race by business houses of San Diego. It is presented by the executive boards of the Independent Voters' club of San Diego, composed of Charles Swain, president; P. L. Johnson, Ella R. Hutson and Mary E. Gooden.

## PREJUDICE IN PUBLIC LIBRARY CONDEMNED

*The Washington Bee*  
**PROTEST JIM CROWING**

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, New York, today made public an emphatic protest sent to President Wilson against race segregation in the Congressional Library in Washington.

The protest asserts that colored people have been excluded from the public restaurant of the Library and that colored employees have been segregated in the lunch room.

"We desire most emphatically to protest," says the letter to President Wilson, "against the policy adopted by those in charge of the Congressional Library of denying to colored employees facilities which should be maintained for the use of all, and to the colored people of Washington and of the country in general the use of the restaurant maintained by Federal taxes for the general public."

The letter is signed by James Well Johnson, Field Secretary of the association.